

to say "Civis Romanus sum," which was one of the proudest boasts in the days of Caesar.

Mrs. Wilson was presented with a golden wolf, the symbol of the animal which suckled Romulus and Remus, the founders of the city.

In the name of the council of provincial deputations Senator Tittoni presented the guests with a reproduction in silver of the statuette, "The Girl of Anzio," which now is in the Museum of Thermes.

Calls on Pope Today.

Tomorrow President Wilson will call on Pope Benedict. He will go from the Quirinal to the Vatican by way of the American embassy, where he will pause for luncheon. This will preserve the necessary amenities, for on account of political conditions and customs a visitor starts for the Vatican from American soil instead of from the court at the Quirinal.

After seeing the pope, Mr. Wilson will have an interview with Cardinal Gasparri, the papal secretary of state, in which the problems of the peace conference from an ecclesiastical angle will be discussed.

FAIRY CITY OF FLAGS

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1919.]

ROME, Jan. 3.—During the days of President Wilson's visit, Rome seems to be transformed into a fairy city of waving flags, in red, white and blue, the colors of the American flag, and the decorations of all descriptions, while the brilliant sunshine and blue sky makes the scene typically Roman. Every shop has decorated its windows with the American flag, while a huge photograph of Mr. Wilson dominates everything.

Hundreds of Austrian cannons are exposed in the different squares, decorated with American and Italian flags, while the streets are crowded with soldiers wearing their steel helmets, who have come to Rome from the front to pay the president military honors.

Manifestoes Greet Him.

Every possible space on the walls is taken up by manifestoes welcoming President Wilson, containing the following phrases:

"From this center of Latinity, where the right was proclaimed from the Forum, break forth warm vibrations of freedom, to him who has been the powerful defender of the right. The president of the United States of America, one of the greatest makers of victory, one of the greatest supporters of the right, triumphantly enters the ancient city of the Caesars. It is a day of glory and joy. Viva Wilson! Viva the King!"

Event of Many Years.

Since the reception of the king and queen of Sweden at the Quirinal there have been no entertainments of this kind in Rome. The president's visit is the first great event that has occurred there for many years.

The suite which President and Mrs. Wilson occupy in the royal palace is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Quirinal; one side overlooking the magnificent gardens where, under century old pines and cypresses, the popes during their temporal power used to take their daily walks, the other side looks upon a statue of King Charles Albert, great-grandfather of the king.

President Wilson's bedroom is furnished in Venetian style with beautiful carved chairs and a bedstead covered with Venetian embroidered stuffs. The walls are hung with priceless tapestries, representing Biblical episodes, while over each door are hung antique paintings by famous Venetian masters.

The president today expressed regret that he would be unable to visit the Italian battle front owing to lack of time and the necessity of returning to Paris as soon as possible for the work of the peace conference.

MUST GIVE JUSTICE

ROME, Jan. 3.—(By the Associated Press.) Representatives of the Italian press were received by President Wilson at the Quirinal this afternoon. The editors in chief of thirty leading newspapers of Italy were in the president's study, and he greeted them personally. In his address, President Wilson emphasized the necessity for a league of nations and for the settlement of all national or racial questions.

"Let me thank you, gentlemen, very warmly for this stirring address because it goes straight to my heart as well as to my understanding," the president replied. "If I had known that this important delegation was coming to see me, I would have tried to say something worthy of the occasion. Justice and right are big things and in these circumstances they are big with difficulty."

"Understand, I am not foolish enough to suppose that the president will be easy to deceive, but the principles upon which they are to be arrived at ought to be indisputable, and I have the conviction that if we do not rise to the expectation of the people, we shall have the most unenviable distinction in history."

"Because, what is happening now is that the soul of one people is crying to the soul of another, and no people in the world with whose sentiments I am acquainted want a bargaining settlement. They all want settlements based upon right."

DUBLIN WILL HONOR WILSON.

DUBLIN, Jan. 3.—The Dublin corporation has decided to confer the freedom of the city on President Wilson. A deputation will be sent to Paris when the president returns there for the purpose of bestowing this honor upon him. The delegation, which will number five, will represent all political sections and will invite President Wilson to visit Dublin to receive formally the freedom of the city.

Two More "Watch Fires" at White House Put Out

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—A "watch fire" which "sentinels" of the National Woman's party had kept burning in front of the White House for two days and nights, though rain, sleet, and snow, was extinguished tonight by a crowd of men, some in uniform, and later another which had been lighted on the sidewalk was put out by the police, after the heat had caused the pavement to buckle, with an accompanying explosion that could be heard several blocks away.

COLORADO FOR SUFFRAGE.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 3.—A resolution memorializing congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution was adopted today by both houses of the Colorado legislature.

FORM LEAGUE OR FACE WAR, SHAW WARNING

Novelist Hints at Peril of U. S. and British Sea Hostilities.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

(Special Wireless Dispatch to The Tribune.) [Copyright, 1919. By the Tribune Company.] LONDON, Jan. 3.—"What Clemenceau thinks of President Wilson's league of nations reminds me of the familiar quotation from Tennyson, 'half a league, half a league onward.' Yet the world must choose between a league of nations and another war. In every war office in the world preparations are now going on for the next war."

"If I were appointed secretary for war today, tomorrow it would be my duty to start preparing for the next war."

George Bernard Shaw gave utterance to the foregoing opinion while speaking at a great demonstration of the Trade Union congress and Labor party in support of President Wilson's proposals.

Many Seats Vacant.

Shaw's speech was delivered at Albert hall. The building is a vast circular structure with seats for more than 10,000 people. Not more than half of them were occupied. It was not an inspiring start for what is to be the first of a series of demonstrations to be held all over the country in his industrial centers.

It was noticeable that although there are hundreds of thousands of soldiers on leave in and about London, hardly any khaki was visible in the audience. Tall, slender, with almost white hair and shoulders, Shaw swept the house in laughter and applause.

"We won the war with the power of the British navy," Mr. Shaw said. "We have demonstrated the terrible power to inflict devastation and ruin over the greater part of the world. How would we like it if France or America had that power? Yet already Secretary Daniels has declared that if a league of nations is not established the United States must have the greatest victory in the world. We must choose, therefore, between a league of nations and another war"—by inference a war between Great Britain and the United States for the mastery of the seas.

Henderson Sees Victory.

Arthur Henderson, executive secretary of the Labor party and defeated candidate for parliament, was the first speaker. He is a small, dry, and dusty man of unimpressive appearance, lacking in anything like inspiration.

He read his speech, declaring that the defeat of the Labor party leaders at the election was really a victory in disguise, since the party polled 2,500,000 votes and elected sixty members of parliament—more than any other party—the coalition backers of Lloyd George—and were now the regular opposition in parliament.

Elements of Labor Party.

To understand what the Labor party means in British politics one must know that it is made up of a combination of radical Socialists, moderate Socialists, and part of the trade union forces of the country. Socialism under its own name has never existed anywhere in British politics. Even now many of the most powerful union labor leaders refuse to join the Labor party or have anything to do with it.

A type of such leaders is Havelock Wilson, head of the strong Seaman's union and a member of parliament. It was Wilson who had the most to do with preventing the Stockholm conference from a radical and pacifist turning the war. Wilson's union simply refused to carry delegates to the Stockholm conference.

Boycott German People.

So, now, the Seaman's union has pledged itself not to work in any ships which carry men, women, or children of German birth for the next seven years. In other words, they will boycott all Germans until 1925.

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Wilson of Bourgeois.

"Wilson is the best of the bourgeois," he said, "but even he does not know the full meaning and importance of the league of nations. I don't agree with Mr. Henderson that there is danger the league of nations will be sidetracked. I think it will be accomplished, but labor does not exert its power, we shall have created a league of nations to oppose a league of free peoples. I ask, by way of parallel, will they permit Trotsky to attend the peace conference in Paris?"

At the mention of Trotsky there was a ragged volley of cheers. Back of the speaker an old woman carefully unrolled and waved a small red flag. In the body of the house two red handkerchiefs fluttered. From the gallery a man leaned over and bawled through a megaphone:

"What about the Lustrania?"

Starve German Babies.

"The Lustrania disaster was the most damnable crime on record," Mrs. Snowden answered, "but it was committed in time of war. Now in time of peace we are starving the babies of Germany and Austria. In that sense, we are the worst criminals."

What part of figure will Great Britain cut at the peace conference, talking about the self-determination of small nations while Ireland is an occupied country, with a quarter of a million British soldiers present to prevent the Irish from setting up a republic of their own?"

Leaders of the Labor party will attend the proposed international conference of Socialists probably to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, while the Paris conference is on. German and Austrian delegates also will be present. There may be a rival labor conference in Paris at the same time.

WHERE PRESIDENT WAS RECEIVED BY ITALIAN KING

Quirinal Palace of King Victor Emmanuel Scene of Enthusiastic Welcome to Mr. Wilson in Rome Yesterday.



WIFE, DAUGHTER SHARE GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1919.]

ROME, Jan. 3.—Mrs. and Miss Wilson won the heart of all the Romans by their simplicity and gentleness and had a public greeting to themselves. When the crowds shouted "Viva la Signora Wilson" she bowed with a friendly smile, calling forth double cheers.

At the magnificent broad marble staircase at the Quirinal palace they were met by Princess Yolanda and Mafalda and Prince Humbert, who were introduced by the queen. The prince immediately entered into conversation with Mrs. Wilson, who already had met him in Paris. Prince Humbert is intensely interested in everything American, as it has been his dearest wish to visit that country ever since he had occasion to meet American boys on the Italian front, whom he always declares are "splendid soldiers."

Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda took Miss Wilson familiarly by the arm, saying, "When you have appeared on the balcony we will show you your room and we hope you will like it."

The main object of both is to promote the adoption in the treaty of peace of international agreements as to labor conditions. In the British parliament Havelock Wilson and some twenty members, who represent trade union constituencies, but who repudiate the Labor party and socialism, are forming a new party to be called the "Democratic Labor party." So far as it is controlled by Wilson, it will oppose almost all legislation on labor questions.

"I believe in freedom and always more freedom," declares Wilson. "The workingman is the slave of government control and the always increasing legislation. The workingman always gets the worst of it."

"Let the workingman work out his own freedom through his trade union, without participating in the war, it is said, will have an equal part in the deliberations."

Probable French Agents.

The French delegates to the peace congress, in addition to Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the foreign minister, are likely to be Louis Klotz, minister of finance; Leon Bourgeois, president of the French Society for a League of Nations; and Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matters. It was reported today.

M. Klotz, M. Bourgeois, and Capt. Tardieu will, it is considered probable, represent France in the three chief subjects—finance, the League of Nations, and commerce. It is also expected that Marshal Foch will participate in the conference.

U. S. Paid \$2,060,000,000 War Bills in December

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—War bills pouring into the treasury made the actual cash outlay in December \$2,060,000,000, the highest figure reached, and for the last six months of the year the total was \$10,632,000,000, excluding transactions in the principal of the public debt.

"The war is won; the war bills must be paid," declared Secretary Glass in a telegram tonight to the governor of the federal reserve banks, urging bankers to oversubscribe the currency issues which must be made bi-weekly in accordance with the government's plan of financing.

Thousands of Tommies Demand Their Discharge

FOLKSTONE, England, Jan. 3.—Several thousand soldiers marched from three rest camps to this city today and made a demonstration in front of the town hall, demanding that they be demobilized. The commandant agreed to discuss it.

Von Mackensen Arrested by French in Budapest?

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Field Marshal von Mackensen has been arrested by French authorities at Budapest, according to a dispatch from Innsbruck received here today.

FOUR BIG ALLIES TO MEET FIRST, CALL IN OTHERS

Peace Session Closed, but Daily Reports to Be Issued.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—[Havas.]—After the preliminary conference between the four great allied powers, which will open on Jan. 13, the Journal says, there will be a second conference, at which the other allied states will be consulted on questions interesting to them. These two preparatory conferences will be held at the French foreign office.

The peace congress proper, the newspaper adds, will be held at Versailles. The debates will not be made public, but reports will be issued daily.

All to Have Advisers.

Other newspapers say that the French and allied delegates will be assisted by technical advisers on each of the great questions which would be discussed. These advisers already have been working for several weeks. A colonial governor general of the French government, it is declared, has outlined the work of the French plenipotentiaries concerning French colonial claims.

The French Journal says that, after the four great allies, Belgium has the right, because of its geographical position, to be consulted on a great number of questions. Serbia, Japan, and Portugal also will be consulted concerning questions affecting them. Rumania, although she was obliged to accept a separate peace, will be admitted to the allied conferences. Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Brazil and all countries which severed relations with Germany without participating in the war, it is said, will have an equal part in the deliberations.

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"AGREE ON WORLD LEAGUE; BALANCE OF POWER FAILS"

(Continued from first page.)

to be overcome. All that an obstacle does with brave men is not to frighten them, but to challenge them. So that it ought to be our pride to overcome everything that stands in the way.

"Balance of Power" Fails.

"We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting, for the best of all reasons, that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make-weight in the affairs of men."

"Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united league of nations."

"What men once considered theoretical and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age, in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavor and achievement."

During his speech the president constantly was interrupted by outbursts of applause, and when he ended he received cheers which lasted until he passed through the exit of the building. Outside the throngs in the street looked on the Quirinal palace behind Mr. Wilson.

Luther Museum Robbed of Famous Bibles

WITTENBERG, Prussia, Jan. 3.—The Luther museum here has been looted by robbers. The thieves secured many valuable coins and a number of costly books, including some famous Babylonian bibles.

It was in the University of Wittenberg that Martin Luther as a professor taught philosophy early in the sixteenth century. Part of the Augustinian monastery in which Luther lived, at first as a monk and in later life his wife and family, was some time after his death fitted up as a Luther museum.

Importation of Diamonds Can Be Resumed Soon

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The war trade board announced tonight that the importation of polished and rough diamonds, diamond dust, and diamond tools will be discontinued Jan. 10.

The announcement was a verification of charges made two weeks ago by Capt. B. B. Lipsner, resigned superintendent of the air mail service, that the postal authorities contemplated buying new machines instead of utilizing the hundreds of airplanes which the war department has on hand as a result of the suspension of hostilities.

The postal authorities claim that new planes were necessary because of the breaking down of war department airplanes, causing failure of the planned inauguration of service on Dec. 15.

Mr. Jordan also said yesterday that the postoffice department is having a number of large Hanley-Pace machines constructed which will cost \$40,000 each. These machines will be capable of carrying 3,000 pounds of mail, he said.

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NEW KINGDOM OF THE JEWS AWAITS PEACE PARLEY

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1919.]

PARIS, Jan. 3.—The question of Syria and the near east has been one of the main topics of discussion in Paris both by the press and public. It is generally agreed that the disposal of territories wrested from the domination of the Turk will be one of the most delicate problems, owing to the diversity and multiplicity of interests involved, that the peace conference will have to settle.

While America is less directly concerned than France, Britain, Italy, or Greece, there is one factor of the situation which not only affects the future of a great number of Asiatic citizens but is followed by the close and sympathetic attention of President Wilson and of an important section of public opinion in America. It is the Zionist movement, whose object is the reestablishment of Palestine by the Jewish race.

The Tribune correspondent was received today by Dr. Sokoloff, a leading representative of the Zionist committee in the neutral countries.

Names Boundaries of Palestine.

"I want to make it clear at the very beginning," Dr. Sokoloff said, "that we Zionists are animated by no thought of territorial greed or national ambition."

"We ask not for the greater Palestine of Solomon, but simply for the tract of country between our ancient boundaries, and to Beersheba, or, in modern terms, from the River Litani to Elarish. Westward our limit should be the sea, eastward it may be that the new Arabian kingdom will preclude our extension beyond the River Jordan, which would thus form our eastern boundary."

Otherwise we feel that the region around Hauran and the desert tract southeastward in the direction of the Gulf of Akaba might be included in our territory. At present it is barren and practically uninhabited, but could be irrigated, as in ancient times."

Want Home for "Wandering Jew."

"We are on good terms with the king of Hedjaz, with whom we have concluded an agreement for the establishment of a Jewish colony in the Hedjaz. There would be no obligation for the Jews who are settled and happy in America, France, or England to cross the sea again to Palestine. We do not want to compel Jewish communities abroad to pay political allegiance to the new Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, but simply to provide a national home for less fortunate Jews of our own ground and the Russian and central Europe and for those who aspire to full Jewish national life."

Plan No Army or Navy.

"It would not be an independent nation, but under the protection and trusteeship of one of the great powers. Its inhabitants would occupy themselves with internal governments only, and having no army or navy, would be untroubled by thought of war."

"We would found schools and would occupy ourselves with the cultivation of our own ground and the restoration of the surrounding country to the state of prosperity and culture it possessed before centuries of Turkish misrule had ruined it. Nor would we interfere with the holy places of Christianity, Mohammedanism, or Judaism."

Our whole program may be summed in the phrase, a peaceful home and a national center for Jews and Judaism."

Depends on Secret Treaty.

How far Zionist aspirations may be fulfilled rests with the peace conference, but Dr. Sokoloff has discussed the subject with the British and French foreign ministers and has received the assurance of French, English, and Italian sympathy."

The question depends to a great extent on the attitude taken by the conference toward the secret treaty of 1916, in which Turkish territory was disposed for division among the allies."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Port. Chicago (previously) ... Bordeaux ANAN ... London PRETORIAN ... London SARDIAN ... London

Sailed. Port. EMP OF ASIA (previously) ... Liverpool OSCAR H. (previously) ... Christiania

LODGE DEMANDS INQUIRY ON COST OF EAGLE BOATS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—An investigation of the Eagle boats contracted for by the navy department from Henry Ford was proposed in the senate today by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

Senator Lodge introduced a resolution directing that the investigation be conducted by the committee on naval affairs.

Inasmuch as the navy department proposes to let the Ford contract continue, there has been much criticism of the estimated cost now is \$400,000. The estimated cost now is \$400,000. The estimated cost now is \$400,000.

The cost of the Eagle boats originally was placed at \$275,000, or \$550 a ton without guns," the paper said.

"The estimated cost now is \$400,000, or \$800 a ton. The cost of ordnance charges that its cost will aggregate \$500,000. In this connection Senator Lodge submitted for the senate record an article relating to the situation which he took from the Daily Iron Trade and Metal Market report."

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YANKS IN ARCTIC WELCOME 1919 BY RETAKE KADISH

Driven Out by Bolsheviks,
Midwest Men Turn and
Win Victory.

BY FRAZIER HUNT.
[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]
[By Special Cable.]

AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, ARCHANGEL, Jan. 1.—[Delayed.]—In a small native village, squatting in a clearing of the forest three days distant by the fastest sleds from Archangel, two companies of the American Third Hundred and Thirty-ninth regiment were fighting today one of the most desperate battles of the Russia campaign. Three days from help, these two companies of Michigan and Wisconsin boys were battling against odds for possession of Kadish, whose billets they won on Tuesday only to lose today.

In snow waist deep and in the face of machine gun fire they crossed the frozen river and gained the town. They spent part of New Year's eve enjoying quarters from which only a few hours before the Bolsheviks had been driven. Yesterday the Bolshevik artillery pounded the village and the Americans withdrew from the town Tuesday night. This morning they fought their way back again and tonight hold the prize, having placed outposts 400 yards beyond the village. The American casualties were seven killed and thirty wounded.

Three Days from Help.
On the map Kadish is but a thumb nail from Archangel, but even by hard driving it takes three days when it is light five hours a day to reach the battle front. The troops must be hauled over the forest trails and river roads in the dim arctic light. These single file sled convoys resemble oriental caravans crossing a moonlight desert. It might be the other side of the world so far away by these trails do our men seem.

For days preparations were made for the attack on Kadish. The artillery was dragged by men and horses over the heavy roads and munitions supplies were brought up.

Overestimate Russian Aid.
An attack on another front was arranged to open at the same time, but at the last moment it was called off. Miscalculations of the allied expedition resulted from the assumption that independent Russian forces would back to the allied standards by using the allied forces as a nucleus a strong anti-Bolshevik army could be built. Events have proven the theory incorrect.

Certain small units made up of former Russian regular army officers fought well against the Bolsheviks, but the volunteer and draft outfits were more trouble than they were worth.

At the present moment practically all the front line positions are held by American and allied troops. A majority of the Russians are being used as reserve or labor units. For the most part the Russians are more interested in receiving supplies and clothing and rationing than settling their own affairs.

In the meantime, this group of 500 Americans, supported by Canadian artillery, is fighting amid the never ending forests.

German Occupies Riga Heights.
COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—The German troops which recently were ordered to evacuate the Russian Baltic port of Riga have retreated a few miles from that city, according to Berlin advice today. They are occupying the heights in the region.

A Riga dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin gives a pessimistic account of the situation in the Baltic provinces. The Bolsheviks, it is said, are well equipped with guns, ammunition, and food, while the forces opposing them are almost without the necessities of life. The German soldiers, the dispatch continues, refuse to fight and desert their posts, making an orderly retreat impossible.

The correspondent says the Lithuanians appear more interested in creating a number of small, insignificant posts than in organizing a real defense against the invaders.

It is reported in Berlin that 10,000 German volunteers, well supplied with war materials, are on their way to the Baltic provinces.

Demand Britain State Policy.
LONDON, Jan. 3.—Reports from German and Scandinavian sources of British activities in the Baltic provinces have created a demand by the British press for a clear statement of the government's policy regarding Russia.

According to the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin, the British have presented an ultimatum that the German troops must not only prevent a further advance by the Bolsheviks, but must retreat from Valk and Venden.

If this order is not carried out, the German newspaper says, the entente will march into Germany. There is no confirmation of these reports.

The Bolsheviks, the Tageszeitung adds, are advancing with two armies, each with three divisions, toward Vilna and Kovno, while the Germans have only three absolutely reliable battalions.

PLAN RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Gen. Poole, commander of the British forces at Archangel, has arrived at Ekaterinodar in southern Russia, according to a cablegram received today by the Russian embassy from the Russian ambassador at Paris.

Representatives of the Denikin government and other groups of loyal Russians met Gen. Poole at Ekaterinodar for discussion of the campaign against the Bolsheviks.

Sergius Sazonoff, foreign minister of the Denikin government, who conferred with Gen. Poole, and who now is reported to be on his way to Paris, has notified the Russian embassy that in his negotiations at the European capitals he intends especially to emphasize the necessity of quick suppression of the Bolsheviks, who are admitted to be the tools of German intrigue and German influence in Russia.

POLAND STORM CENTER ON EAST FRONT



1—Reports from Germany via Switzerland state that several German army corps are being concentrated on the Prussian-Polen border to oppose advance of Poles toward Berlin. Reports state that the city of Posen is completely now in the hands of the Poles.

2—Andreas Morawski, Polish premier, has declared in favor of making Danzig an international port.

3—Britain has served an ultimatum on the supreme German command on the eastern front that further advance by the Bolsheviks must be stopped and that Volk and Wehr must be retained. If this order is not carried out, it is reported, the allies will march into Germany.

4—It is reported the Bolsheviks are advancing with two armies against Vilna and Kovno.

5—According to a United Press dispatch from Vienna, Czech forces have occupied Preussburg and are thought to be advancing on Vienna and Budapest.

6—It is reported French forces have reached Budapest and placed Field Marshal von Mackensen under arrest.

CIVIL LAWYERS WOULD AMEND ARMY JUSTICE

Claim Present Rules
Are Too Strict
and Unfair.

New York, Jan. 3.—Administration of military justice in the United States army will be one of the subjects considered at the annual meeting of the American Bar association. The executive committee of the association, at a meeting here today, decided it is a subject which requires consideration and probably some reformation.

In making the announcement President George T. Page of Peoria, Ill., gave out a statement in which he declared that the war has demonstrated "that our military laws and our system of administering military justice are unworthy of the name of law or justice."

The United States, he said, still follows rules copied from England in 1774, but which were abandoned long ago by Great Britain, and which were better suited "to the armies of feudal times than to the citizen armies of a modern republic."

Penalties Too Strong?
"My interest was aroused some time ago," he said, "by stories of the outrageous punishments meted out by our courts martial for comparatively slight breaches of military discipline. Punishments are not only grossly harsh, as compared with the penalties imposed for like offenses by our criminal courts, but they also differ so widely that we find the same offense punished in one court martial by twenty-five years in the penitentiary and in another by six months' punishment in disciplinary barracks."

"A boy oversteering his leave or yielding to a natural impulse to go home for Christmas is charged not with absence without leave but with desertion. Disobedience of orders is seen by a zealous officer as mutiny. In neither case is there present the intent to desert or to mutiny against the authority of the army, but boys have been convicted of the graver crimes and sentenced to as much as twenty-five years' imprisonment."

Denied Legal Protection.
"The accused soldier has no real legal protection. He may, it is true, obtain a pardon, but this leaves his record blotted by a serious crime of which he never ought to have been accused."

"The Negro soldiers convicted of shooting up a Texas town were executed within a few hours after they were convicted and before there was an opportunity for a review of the record of the trial."

"A group of non-commissioned officers, after being ordered under arrest by a young officer, were accused of mutiny because they refused in a body to do drill duty while under arrest. Their position was in accordance with army regulations. Nevertheless they were court-martialed for mutiny and sentences ranging from 15 to 25 years were imposed."

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You don't have to, if you have a savings account. Now is the time to start one. Start it here—the bank of SAFETY AND SERVICE.

\$1 is enough to open a savings account and deposits made on or before January 13th draw interest from the first.

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WHITE EAGLE OF POLAND RULES CITY OF POSEN

German Monuments Are
Overturned; Seize
All Money.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—Posen is completely in the hands of the Poles, according to advices from Berlin. The official buildings are guarded by soldiers wearing German uniforms, but with their cockades replaced by the white eagle of Poland.

The Poles have taken complete charge, even in the German districts, and the German national monuments have been overturned, often after violence.

All of the official money has been taken over by the Poles. The bakers refuse to sell bread to Germans, and the Polish colors fly from every house.

Will Fight for Posen.
BASLE, Jan. 3.—Several German army corps have been concentrated on the border between Posen and Prussia, according to the Nachrichten of Frankfurt. Germany, it is added, has decided to defend her rights to the province of Posen.

[Reports from Denmark and Switzerland Thursday were that a large force of Poles was advancing into Prussia toward Berlin. Polish cavalry was reported to have reached Frankfurt on the Oder.]

Opposes "Abject Surrender."
BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 3.—[By the Associated Press.]—A protest against the "abject surrender to the Poles" which is advocated by Herr Ernst of the Prussian ministry is printed by the Zeitung Am Mittag today. The minister, who has just returned from the border, declares that while the invasion by the Poles could have been prevented a fortnight ago, the situation is now hopeless and that Germany could not regain the territory occupied by the Poles even with the division ordered to the district—a division, he declared, which it now was impossible to assemble.

The Zeitung Am Mittag declares that these statements cannot be true and it asks why the government has done nothing in the matter. It characterizes the attitude of the government as "Chinese apathy." The Zeitung Am Mittag also expresses disquiet over the evacuation of Riga by the Germans and the danger of a Bolshevik invasion of Germany.

The government members are in session today and are reported to be considering what action to take for the protection of German cities from the Poles.

Wants Danzig Internationalized.
WARSAW, Tuesday, Dec. 31.—[By the Associated Press.]—Andreas Morawski, the Polish premier, said today that he was in favor of the creation of an international port at Danzig. In outlining his program, he said:

"I desire to see Poland inhabited only by Poles. I do not favor giving special autonomy and schools to the Jews, but do believe in giving them civic rights if they performed their civic duties."

"We have been robbed by both the departing Russians and Germans, the latter trying to destroy our industries and our markets. The allies should consider these difficulties. Territorially we want what is ours ethnographically. We do not want what is German or Ukrainian, but think that Lithuania is ours in this sense."

Cyrus H. McCormick Gives
\$25,000 to Lafayette U.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 3.—A gift of \$25,000 from Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago, for the endowment fund of Lafayette college was announced today. The income will be used to provide additional instruction in government and economics.

Senator Says Cables
Should Give Word
of Soldiers.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Senator Sherman of Illinois told the senate today that he wanted the mothers of soldiers in Europe informed of the fate of their offspring in the war before the cables are overburdened with long descriptions of the algarde that the wife of the president of the United States were in her hat at a royal reception, and lengthy accounts of the pomp at Buckingham palace when President Wilson and Queen Mary were preceded by officials "walking backwards and making obeisance to the guests."

Senator Sherman declared that "sleepless mothers" praying for relief which they cannot get from the war department should be considered before casualty lists are crowded off the cables by thousands of words descriptive of the president's European tour and attendant incidents.

Inefficiency of bureaucratic martlets, the senator said, was silently killing the anxious mothers of this country while the people were being fed on the interior furnishings of the president's residence in Paris. He also took occasion to compare "the zinc garbage cans out of which the American soldier is fed with the \$15,000,000 solid gold service and the inland mahogany table from which the president and Rear Admiral G. A. C. are feasting in London."

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"It has been impossible to obtain the information of casualties or a word from long absent, unheard of soldiers in the foreign service," he continued. "Sleepless mothers pray for relief from their anxiety. Whether their sons are in the hospital, sick, or wounded, or in a foreign grave, it is the highest duty of the government to end their suspense. Parents do not dread the death or wounds which they know are inevitable in war, but the delay by inefficiency and bureaucratic martlets is killing the mothers of the country."

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"LESS POMP AND MORE REAL NEWS," SHERMAN'S PLEA

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SPLIT UP UNITS OF THE 86TH REACH GOTHAM

Men of That Division
"Whoop It Up" Upon
Landing.

By CHARLES V. JULIAN.

New York, Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Yelling like true sons of the famous Indian chieftain from whom they took their name, 1,364 men of the Third Hundred and Thirty-third Field Artillery and all that is left of the infantry of the Blackhawk division from Camp Grant, came aboard the United States transport Siboney.

The speedy transport beat its schedule by two days, for it was not expected to make port until Sunday. Most of the Blackhawk men disembarked tonight, but because of the lateness of the hour none of the wounded on board will be taken off till morning.

Sit Up New York.

The exuberance of the men on the Siboney evoked comment on the pier, but their hilarity was finally satisfactorily explained by a typical New Yorker, after he had consulted a passenger list.

"The troops on board," he elucidated, "are from Illinois, and they're still wild out there."

They were, and they were proud of it. The entire Third Hundred and Thirty-third Artillery, with 1,364 men and 47 officers were on board, with 17 officers of the Blackhawk infantry division and 109 men. The 109 men are all top sergeants, maintaining at least the skeleton of the division organization.

Nearly All in Action.

They brought back word that nearly all the infantry troops from Camp Grant have undoubtedly seen active service. The Camp Grant men have been scattered to all parts of France, and wherever they go, from the North sea to Switzerland, he is bound to meet a soldier from the Blackhawk outfit.

The organization of the Blackhawk division is now decidedly scrambled. The division, as it came home, is commanded by Maj. T. L. Marshall, formerly an attorney at 709 Harris Trust Building, Chicago. Divisional commanders habitually are major generals, so, though a major, he is filling a major general's shoes. In the same way the lieutenants under him are doing the work only colonels are supposed to do. The 109 top sergeants were held together to keep the records and to maintain the skeleton of the division.

Martin Has Division.

Maj. Marshall brought word that reports which have appeared to the effect that Maj. Gen. Martin, formerly commanding officer of the Blackhaws, had been demoted, are incorrect. Instead, he has maintained his rank and has been given command of the Ninety-second Negro division, in active service.

"The Blackhaws were in training at Le Mans, France, when the terrific fighting got under way in the Argonne," Maj. Marshall said. "You know how heavy our casualties were in the Argonne. Regiments were shot to pieces and there was a tremendous demand for men to replace them. Finally the Blackhawk infantry troops were scattered to all parts of France."

It was about Oct. 15, he said, that the demerment of the Illinois division began.

Cheated by Armistice.

The men of the Third Hundred and Thirty-third Artillery never reached the firing line. They had been in training near Bordeaux, they said, and were ordered to the front the day before the armistice was signed. The Third Hundred and Thirty-third field Artillery regiments, they declared, are now either on the way back or are at some point en route to embark.

Maj. Charles G. Cushing, Chicago, of the Third Hundred and Thirty-third Artillery, was among the officers who returned, as was Maj. John S. Miller Jr., returned in command of the Second Battalion of the regiment. He said that Maj. John D. Brewer of Chicago had been transferred to another division and is remaining in France.

Hit by Influenza.

While the Blackhawk division as a unit never reached the firing line, the troops passed through a severe epidemic of influenza, and there were heavy casualties, the men said. It broke out on shipboard where they were being transported from the United States to England, continued in the camps in England, and lasted some time after they arrived in France.

Among other soldiers on the Siboney, which brought back a total of more than 3,000 troops, was Lieut. James P. Ashenden, 1123 Albion avenue, Chicago, who was shot down by anti-aircraft guns back of the German lines, and who was held in an internment camp in Switzerland till the armistice was signed.

Lieut. Ashenden was shot down from a height of 3,000 feet on June 25, while backing a German observation balloon. He was injured in the fall. He said that he was well treated while a prisoner.

Other Chicago officers on the Siboney were: Lieut. S. C. Minor, 640 Grace street; Lieut. Edward Marchington, 7142 Broadway, Chicago; and Lieut. L. E. Sudd, 1965 Calumet avenue, and Lieut. William G. McNulty of 627 Melrose street, attached to the First Aero observation squadron.

Wounded at Verdun.

Other Chicago enlisted men on the Siboney were: Wagoner John A. Swanson of 2703 Mulholland avenue, member of Battery B, Third Hundred and Thirty-third Artillery.

Private Frank Alper of 4122 West Twenty-fifth place, member of Company A, Eleventh machine gun battalion, wounded in ankle by machine gun bullet at Verdun.

Private Stanley Ellison of 1246 North Robey street, member of Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry, wounded in leg by machine gun bullet at Verdun.

Private William J. McKenna of 1942 Ohio street, member of Company C, One Hundred and Eighth engineers, wounded at Verdun.

Private J. J. Kilgallen of 4453 Wal-

BLACKHAWK OFFICERS BACK

Maj. Charles G. Cushing (Left), and Maj. John S. Miller Jr. (Right), Who Landed in New York Yesterday with Their Men of the 333d Artillery, Trained at Camp Grant. This Regiment Was Made Up Practically of Chicagoans.



[From photo by Charles N. Wheeler, correspondent of "The Tribune," taken at Le Corneux, France.]

"Sunset" Division Ordered Home at an Early Date

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—The entire Forty-first division (Sunset) was included in a list of units announced today by the war department as assigned for early conveyance from France.

The list shows the headquarters and headquarters troops of the Forty-first, the One Hundred and Sixty-first, and the Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth, and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth complete, and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh, less Second Battalion.

Total of 16,500 Coming.

In all more than 500 officers and 16,000 men of the Sunset division, coming from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, were ordered home.

Other units of the division are the Eighty-first and Eighty-second Infantry brigades' headquarters, One Hundred and Forty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-seventh, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth machine gun battalions; One Hundred and Sixteenth ammunition company; One Hundred and Sixteenth sanitary train; One Hundred and Sixty-fourth ambulance train. Today's list also includes the Sixth, One Hundred and First, One Hundred and Fourth, Three Hundred and Fourth, and Three Hundred and Sixth trench mortar batteries, Three Hundred and

First water tank train, and One Forty-second aero squadron.

Many Return on Cruiser.

The cruiser Seattle sailed from Brest Dec. 31 for New York and is due Jan. 10 with fifty-three officers and 1,456 men from the following units: Fourth anti-aircraft sector, composed of headquarters, supply company, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth anti-aircraft batteries, medical and ordnance detachments, fifteen officers, 334 men.

Correction Is Made.

A corrected statement of returning troops aboard the transport Uta, due in New York Jan. 11, issued today by the war department, says the ship carries the One Hundred and Ninth trench mortar battery, with five officers and 113 men, half of whom will go to Camp Dodge and the others to Camp Travis and Camp Cody; and casual company No. 322, with two officers and 149 men, for Camp Hancock, Lee, and Meade.

of that regiment who returned on the Matsonia.

"On Oct. 8 the French succeeded in crossing the Meuse near Verdun," said Sergt. Michael Ullricher of 5156 Loomis street, Chicago. "The Germans, however, came back strong and the French were in a bad way. American troops were ordered to their support, and it fell to the One Hundred and Eighth to throw an eighty-foot span across the river under heavy fire. We got it across, though our casualties in wounded were heavy. We had few killed."

Sergt. Ullricher was wounded in the head, arms, and legs by a high explosive shell after he had worked on the bridge two hours. One finger is gone and he had four pieces of shell dug out of his head.

Stories of the heroism under fire of the One Hundred and Eighth engineers, recruited chiefly from Chicago and Illinois, were told by several members

of the regiment who returned on the Matsonia.

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LODGE APPEALS FOR QUICK PEACE WITH GERMANY

Says Every Delay Is Menace
to Right Settlement.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—[Special.]—Warning the senate that the days are going by with nothing done to make peace with Germany, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, asserted today that the situation was perilous and that every day made it more difficult to effect such a peace as should be made with Germany.

Emphasizing his view that peace with Germany should be accomplished before peace conferences attempt to solve the problem of a league of nations, freedom of the seas, and other international questions, Senator Lodge denied the charges of Senator Lewis of Illinois and Senator McCellar of Tennessee that he and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, in their opposition to the president's policies, were seeking to make political capital.

Work for World Peace.

"The ambitions of the fate of presidents or presidential candidates, the fate of political parties, are infinitely small compared to what is before the senate as part of the treaty making power," he said. "We are concerned here with the settlement of questions which involve the peace of the world. We ought to approach it in the most careful spirit, for a mistake may lead to greater evils than those we seek to cure."

"My own belief is that these questions of the league of nations or the freedom of the seas or future international law, all of the utmost importance, should follow and not precede peace with Germany."

"The days are going by and nothing is done to make peace with Germany; no man can tell what may happen from day to day. The situation is perilous. The fact is that the war is not over. Every day makes it more difficult to make such a peace that we ought to make with Germany in order to prevent her breaking out again upon the world."

"I feel that our first duty is to bring peace to the world in the year 1919, before we undertake to make a peaceful world in the year 2000."

Would Keep Present League.

Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado surprised his colleagues by expressing faith in the victorious league of nations already established, as suggested by Viscount Grey of England.

"Let the victorious league now in force be continued," Senator Thomas said. "It is simply competent to keep the peace of the world and adjust all differences between its members. It is welded by a common sacrifice and consecrated to greater service by the achievement of a triumph to which they all contributed. Such an alliance commands respect by the strength it enjoys and inspires confidence by the cause it espoused and vindicated. It may admit other nations to its association at time and experience shall determine."

"Because an alliance actually exists there is ground work for its growth into a league."

Warning Given by Lewis.

Reopening the international debate for the day, Senator Lewis of Illinois resumed his administration speech of yesterday, reading from President Wilson's recent addresses to indicate the course the United States should pursue.

"Mr. Lodge," Senator Lewis said, "would make this country become the guarantor of politics in Europe. No one could see the wisdom of this, and the destruction and desolation of our institutions. The plans proposed by Mr. Lodge would call for American participation in every form of European politics. This could be administered only by force. The army and navy must be used to make it effective."

Ask \$25,000,000 Payment to Colombia by U. S.

New York, Jan. 3.—Resolutions passed by American business men resident in Colombia, members of the chamber of commerce of that republic, copies of which were received here today, urged the action and approval by congress of the long pending treaty which provides for the payment of \$25,000,000 indemnity to Colombia for the partition of Panama.

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MYSTERY CLOAKS FATE OF CAPTIVE CHICAGO FLYER

Efforts to Trace Lieut.
W. H. Shearman
Jr. Fail.

Seeming inability of the war department to get definite information from Germany concerning wounded American soldiers is alarming the parents and friends of a young Chicago aviator unofficially credited with destroying five enemy planes and several sausage balloons behind the German lines, who was shot down, severely wounded, and taken prisoner.

Second Lieutenant William H. Shearman Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shearman, 549 Cornell avenue, was officially reported as being a prisoner in the German prison camp at Rastatt, Baden, in the Black forest, about 150 miles from the French frontier. For weeks his parents and friends were without any news whatsoever concerning him. No announcement of his capture had come from the war department.

Letter Tells of Capture.

The young aviator's father appealed to influential friends in October in an effort to find out his son's fate. After an investigation in which the Red Cross was called into action, the aeronautics section of the war department gave out the information that young Shearman was in the German prison camp. The following letter, dated Nov. 2, was received from Col. Franklin R. Kenny of the aeronautics department, who formerly was the Chicago recruiting officer, addressed to H. H. Merriek of the Central Trust company of Illinois:

"Replying to your letter of Oct. 30 to Maj. Gen. Kenly, he desires me to inform you that he has received the following concerning Second Lieut. William H. Shearman Jr.:

"The adjutant general of the army states that Lieut. Shearman Jr. is held prisoner in the German camp at Rastatt, and that he is rather severely wounded. This word was received by the Red Cross via Berne, Switzerland, on Oct. 24."

No Further Information.

A letter corroborating this evidence that he was at Rastatt prison was received from Lieut. Shearman's mother, Mrs. W. H. Shearman, who is at Rastatt, and that he is rather severely wounded. This word was received by the Red Cross via Berne, Switzerland, on Oct. 24."

One of the suspects, Clarence Collins, has been identified, Capt. William Russell said, as the chauffeur of the bandit car. The others are Michael Connors, J. W. Sherry, a paroled prisoner from the Pontiac reformatory, and "Kid" Wagner.

Capt. Russell received information that Collins and his pals had been spending money freely during the holidays. As none of the men had been employed steadily, the source of their sudden wealth was a mystery. Detectives watched the men several days and late Thursday night Capt. Russell decided to arrest them.

Justice of the Peace John M. Wolff, who was in the bank when the robbers entered, identified Collins, the police say, as the chauffeur. He also was partly identified by Chief of Police Robert Allison and a grocer's delivery boy.

Employers of the bank will try to identify the men today.

Capt. Russell said he had information which, if divulged, would hurt the case but he thought he would be able to hold two or more of the suspects for trial.

Just a year previous to the robbery of Dec. 20 the Summit bank was robbed of \$14,000 by burglars who used an acetylene torch to bore through a concrete wall and the doors of the vault.

Refuse Eight Cent Fare on New York Subway

New York, Jan. 3.—Applications for a fare increase to 8 cents made by the Interborough Metropolitan system subway and surface lines, with the privilege of charging 3 cents for transfers, were refused today by the committee of the whole of the city board of estimate.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 3.—Street car service, which was interrupted for several hours last night by demonstrations against the collection of a 7 cent fare by the Denver Tramway company, was maintained tonight without serious difficulty. Policemen were stationed at the terminals in the stock yards and other industrial districts and prevented any outbreak.

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LOST

Chicago Aviator, Captured by
Huns and Feared by Relatives
to Have Died in Prison Camp.



Lieut. William H. Shearman Jr.

**POLICE HOLD 4 AS
\$20,000 SUMMIT
BANK ROBBERS**

**One of Gang Identified
as Driver of the
Bandit Car.**

Four men arrested yesterday by the Maxwell street police are believed to be the auto bandits who on Dec. 20 robbed the Summit State bank of \$15,000 in Liberty bonds and \$5,000 in currency.

One of the suspects, Clarence Collins, has been identified, Capt. William Russell said, as the chauffeur of the bandit car. The others are Michael Connors, J. W. Sherry, a paroled prisoner from the Pontiac reformatory, and "Kid" Wagner.

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FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1857.
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1898, AT
THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF
MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent
to "The Tribune" are sent at the sender's risk, and the Tribune
assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.
"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations she always be in the
right, but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1.—South shore—south park plan.
- 2.—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3.—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the
Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—
development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4.—Complete railroad terminals under city and
develop other new terminals.
- 5.—Build boulevards along the drainage canals
and connect them with the park system.
- 6.—Lessen the Smoke Horror.

A MILITARY WORD TO THE WISE.

Secretary Baker's request for legislation to
permit the recruiting of the regular army, which
exists now in skeleton form, makes an issue of
the military policy of the United States.

The theory that we should wait to see what
the peace agreements may be seems to have
plausibility, but in reality lacks it.

The size of our regular army as a constabulary
force is not dependent upon the decisions of the
peace conference but upon the needs of our
borders and distant possessions. No league of
nations could police our Mexican border, because
no league of nations would be permitted to
That is an American job.

If we are to have a constabulary force it will
have little if any relation to our possible inter-
national agreements and there is no valid reason
why our citizen army, if we were wise enough
to adopt the policy of universal service, should
be dependent upon international agreements.

We regard universal training as a foundation
of national security and of citizenship. We have
a right as a nation to adopt our own methods
of promoting nationalism in a country in the
process of composition. We have a right to
promote national security, particularly when we
can do so without instituting militarism and with-
out scarring the daylight of any other nation.
We'll not scare Canada, and if we did scare
Mexico a little it might aid to the peace of the
world.

Therefore, we have a right to ask that the
United States decide its military policy now,
when Mr. Baker is asking for military legislation.
He raises the issue and congress has not only
the right but the obligation to determine it as an
American issue for American purposes.

American troubles in the war which has been
ended successfully came logically out of Ameri-
can ways of thinking and acting with regard to
national defense. They were inherent in our
way of doing and of not doing things.

If a people will be governed by the ideas
which governed in the United States they will
have the troubles the United States had. We
cannot rely upon the help of allies who already
have been stripped to the waist and are up to
their necks in the fighting. If international agree-
ments keep us out of trouble, fine, if they do not
and if we do not mend our ways, good night.

We have relied on getting through somehow,
but it is a costly fashion and one which no wise
nation with all the experience this nation has
had would retain. If we said that the govern-
ment did the very best that could be done with
the situation after it had been developed, that
it was wise in emergency and performed many
creditable feats, we still would have to look at
the accomplishment and find that its defects
were damaging and dangerous, and find that they
were inherent in the faulty public opinion.

There is an opportunity to correct this, to make
the United States safe without making it belliger-
ent, and that opportunity is presented now
when military legislation is needed and when a
correct military policy may be declared.

The correct military policy will be found in
universal training.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Students of political economy are agreed that
public work ought to be undertaken during the
period of reconstruction. At the same time we may
sympathize with the objections made by such men
as Representative Fear of Wisconsin.

Mr. Fear has distinguished himself as a foe of
the pork barrel. As long as the rivers and har-
bors appropriation was used for purely selfish
purposes it was quite certain that large sections
of the country would be neglected.

At this time, however, the country wants a rivers
and harbors bill that is designed rather for utility
than for political privileges. The country has no
objection to a bill of reasonable proportions. It
does object, however, to the use of public funds for
sectional and private purposes.

Under the present administration the south bene-
fits at the expense of the north. But whatever
administration is in power, the pork barrel con-
tinues as before.

Enlightened statesmanship would devote a bill
that would take account of the needs of the country
at large with the idea that utility is the most im-
portant consideration.

TRAINING FOR THE DISABLED.

Relatives and friends of men disabled in the
military service will do well to exercise their
influence in the way of urging vocational training
upon those soldiers and sailors incapacitated for
their usual employments.

Sentiment is being encouraged for this arm of
the national service by the federal board for
vocational training. The board proposes to give
each disabled man the benefit of a separate in-
quiry as to his fitness for different kinds of work
and then train him in the vocation that seems
best suited to his capabilities.

It is explained that while many men may
now be able to take profitable employment be-
cause of the demand for workers, the future may
not operate to their benefit in that they may
have to give way to others not handicapped.
Thus it is urged that special vocational education
at this time will fit war veterans for places they
may occupy with entire satisfaction in years to
come.

While in training the soldier or sailor will
receive not less than \$65 per month for himself,
which is calculated on the basis of personal ex-

penses, and a suitable allowance for dependents
besides. The federal board promises to follow
the course of each man and make sure that his
future earnings are fixed.

THE UNITED STATES IS.

Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war,
writes to THE TRIBUNE to establish by quotations
from American diplomatic and judicial authorities
the validity and appropriateness of President Wil-
son's reference to the United States as "they."
THE TRIBUNE maintains that the United States is
not but is, and that back of the location which re-
fers to this nation as plural there is anti-national-
istic and antifederal tradition and thought.

Mr. Dickinson's references, except one, are to a
date prior to 1865. At that time a moral amend-
ment was made to the constitution of the United
States. In the conception of the American people
the plural idea of the states was eliminated and
the character of the nation as an entity, a single
indivisible unit, was established.

The United States cannot be "they," because as
a nation they are not. The decision came after a
long and painful argument, and Mr. Dickinson,
who was born in Columbus, Miss., voted with the
minority. The majority made the United States an
"is," an eternal "is," we hope. Precedent
gives no sanction to "they," devotion to an idea
does not admit the suggestion, even in reference,
that the American nation can be "they."

FOR LEGALIZED BOXING.

Gov. Lowden tells THE TRIBUNE that he will sign
a boxing bill if the legislators will pass one which
will allow boxing in the fashion in which it ought
to be conducted as a sport and which will prevent
the growth of abuses. It is possible to frame
such a bill and the legislature may be sympathetic.
This is the best chance the state has had to get
an honest boxing law and to allow young men to
obtain the benefit of a sport which will do them
good, physically and morally. It cannot flourish
if it bears a legal stamp of moral turpitude. To
keep that stamp on it is silly.

STANDARDIZING LABOR.

There seems no widespread rejoicing among
American labor leaders over the plan for an
international tribunal for the adjustment of labor
questions. Frank Morrison, secretary of the
American Federation of Labor, considers a league
of nations will have plenty of things to look after
without assuming the gratuitous burden of a
labor tribunal.

Mr. Morrison speaks from the American book.
"The best way to internationalize standards of
working people," says he, "is to first establish
American standards." Upon which text it may
be further preached that in all of our ideals it
is best to establish the American standard first.

American labor has set aside the inquiry, "Is
labor with the nation?" by taking the attitude,
"We are the nation." American labor is not a
class as a few violently minded radicals insinuate,
but permeates the whole structure of the nation,
wherefore its standards are national standards.
Mr. Morrison recognizes this in his protest
against international meddling with domestic
policies and his demand that our first and im-
portant business is here at home.

Arthur Henderson and Ramsay MacDonald have
not fared well at the hands of their English
neighbors, as the recent election indicates. They
are not blazing the way for American workers
when they seek to internationalize labor. Ameri-
can labor will do its own standardizing, and in
this will have the cooperation of all home inter-
ests. If American standardization points the
way for Europe they are welcome to the example;
and it will be a good one which Europe may
follow with profit.

TECHNICALITIES AND JUSTICE.

Earl Dear, convicted of murder and sentenced
to be hanged, again escapes the gallows by a tech-
nicality. There is no good reason why Dear should
not be as completely safeguarded by every legal
expedient as any other person in jeopardy. But
in view of the wearisome process by which Dear
has been pried away from what has seemed an
inevitable fate, does there not seem some relation
between interminable technicalities and the disdain
in which law is held in Chicago?

Dear has a criminal record as long as the mal-
feasances of King John; and yet he has been
tolerated through some strange and fortuitous
combination of circumstances. Other men, similarly
situated in their lack of some potent influence
in high places? And does some benign friend
interpose in behalf of Dear?

Waves of reform follow a sort of sequence up
to a certain point. The police tighten their belts
and sail vigorously into the fray, returning with
a harvest of tight gripped, griving malfactors;
the impetus of this wave gives momentum to an-
other in the courts, and the judges bang their
benches and vow to mete out just penalties. The
prosecutors run in a circle and invoke all manner
of judicial lightening. The prisoners are convicted,
sentenced, and—

The matter goes to the Supreme court. Then it
goes to the governor. Then back to the board of
pardons. Then back to the governor. In the case
of Dear, after many reprieves, and stays, and
waits, a Supreme court justice has discovered an
error—not in the evidence, not in the trial, nor
the sentence, but in the manner of drawing the
grand jurors who voted the indictment! Dear's
wife is quoted as saying that her husband cannot
be hanged.

She seems to be a mind reader.

Editorial of the Day

ENGLISH AND SIMPLIFIED JAPANESE.

Dr. Uyeda Hannon of the Tokyo Imperial university
and an eminent authority on Japanese literature re-
cently delivered an address on "The Question of Lan-
guage in the Far East After the War," predicated
on the premise that the allies have triumphed
over the central powers. "The central influence
in the world, on the restoration of peace,
will accrue to Great Britain and the United States,"
he began, according to the Japan Chronicle.

"Their avowed pacifism taking shape in a league of
nations or similar agreement will control the whole
world. One of the results will be a keener compe-
tition in the economic field in the far east than
generally expected. Above all the United States
has been putting forth great efforts in China and
Siberia—even before the outbreak of the war—in
currying various forms of relief work and in elevat-
ing the people there.

"If the Japanese are to take part in the coming
economic struggle they should master English, which
is the mother tongue of the two central nations. If
Japanese are proficient in Russian and Chinese in
addition English they will find themselves in a
better position than the British or Americans. All
this, however, is a means merely to meet the im-
mediate exigencies of the situation."

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the
quips fall where they may.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA.
Sing high the air like dry champagne.
The fields of virgin snow!
Sing to the public man who takes from the train,
In five or ten below.

Sing high the joys the gods allot
To our suburban state!
(Sing low the dinner gone to pot,
Because the train is late.)

Sing high the white-arched woodland way,
Reminding fairy halls!
(Sing low the drifts that stay and stay,
In which your motor stalls.)

Sing high, sing low, sing jack and game,
Sing Winter's spangled gown!
(Let him who will these things acclaim—
I'm moving in to town.)

A PERFECT league of nations presupposes a
perfect world. "But one does not begin with per-
fection," says Pres. Lowell of Harvard. Pardon,
Præxy, but innumerable earnest persons begin
with perfection. It is the foundation of idealism.

OR SOMETHING.
(From the Peoria Transcript.)

The great display of light in the southwest was
taken by Northern Lights or a display of the
Aurora Borealis.

"THIS war has taught the lesson that those who
make the best citizens in time of peace make the
best soldiers in time of war," says Mr. Bryan,
whom you may recall. Why could he not have
been entirely candid and have mentioned at least
one other lesson that the war has taught?

How Will You Split?
Sir: It is said that five out of six persons who
reach the age of 65 are dependent on relatives,
friends, or the public. For the benefit of those of
your country who appreciate this fact and who
may be disturbed at times by the prospect of un-
employment in their old age, I beg to announce
that I am organizing what is to be known
as the Old Line Insurance Co. For the
sum of one dollar per annum (payable in ad-
vance) I will issue a policy to any Line employee
guaranteeing, in the event of discharge by you,
either to continue payment of said employee's salary
to provide other employment within a reasonable
time or equal remuneration. I urge your earnest
support of this proposition, as I believe that your
employees will look a long way before they find
another like it.

SINCE Gen. Pershing is neither a regular Re-
publican nor a regular Democrat, the presidency
which yawns for him is that of the League of Na-
tions.
BRIGHT SAVINGS OF ADULTS.
Sir: At a smoker given by a community club of
a North Shore suburb the ladies were invited to
attend. Professional vaudeville persons furnished
the entertainment. The village stew was on hand
as usual, making freely among the so-called fair
sex, and making them unhappy. The entertain-
ment progressed without interruption until a ren-
dition of "Keep the Home Fires Burning" by a
thirty couple was punctuated by a scream from
the stage where or coyote railroad. The dancing
was soon smothered by neighboring men and the
show proceeded. It was then that a charming
young matron leaned over and asked another equal-
ly charming one, "Why did they put it out?"

WHILE the President is in Italy it would be a
compliment to him, amends E. B. T., to set his
name in 14-point Roman.

EL RITO DE SANTA FE.

(Alto Corbin in Poetry.)

This valley is not ours, nor these mountains.
Nor the names we give them; they belong
They, and this sweep of sun-washed air,
Desert and hill and crumbling earth,
To those who have lain here long years
And left the mark of their sun and rain.
Through the red sand and crumbling rock,
Till even their bones were part of the sun-steeped
valley.

How many years we know not, nor what names
They gave to antelope, wolf, or bison,
To prairie or coyote railroad, but
To this hill where we stand,
Or the moon over your shoulder
Let us build a monument to Time
That knows all, sees all, and contains all,
To whom these bones in the valley are even as we
are.

Even Time's monument would crumble
Before the face of Time,
And as these white bones
Washed clean and bare by the sun.

PERHAPS Mr. McAdoo can suggest a plan by which railroads under government ownership may be prepared against winter. Always the cold weather takes them by surprise.

ONE GUESS AT WHAT THEY WERE TALKING ABOUT.

Queen Mary and Mrs. Wilson carried on an
animated conversation to the last moment,
President Wilson having to call Mrs. Wilson's
attention to the fact that the train was pulling
out.

THE commissioner of public service says he
looked at the thermometer in a Lake Street car
and found only 33 degrees of heat. How much is
that above zero?

Had Not True.

(George Moore, "A Story-Teller's Holiday.")
We must love for the sake of our remembrance
of the kiss we receive, but not for it, and of all, we
must not hesitate to resist whatever piercing long-
ings rise up in us to return to the things that we
loved long ago, and more intelligent than when we
were young, we must not let our memories be
permeated, more romantic to-day than they were,
when they stirred our imagination, but we must
not try to return to them; we shall lose them if
we do, but by our resistance we can possess them
more intensely than when they were poor illusive
actualities.

"PAYS \$1 In Belgium for Sheet of Writing Pa- per."—Headline.

Come to think of it, we have received no con-
tributions from Belgium recently.

A NUTTY PROBLEM.

Sir: In a little game the other night we had
a character by the name of Penault, who consumed
much valuable time discussing whether the penult
or the ante-penult should be accented, in the word
"penult." The dealer settled the argument, rightly
or wrongly, I leave to your judgment by shout-
ing "Ante Penult!"

"ONE cent newspapers have long been pub-
lished at a loss, but it is no longer possible to do
so under the additional burdens."—Milwaukee Sen-
inel.

Sounds like a valedictory.

MY DEAR WATSON, HAVE YOU OBSERVED
HOW SHORT THE DAYS ARE GROWING?
(From the Chattanooga Times.)

Wanted—I would like a home with a private
family where the lady desires company at night.
Am willing to pay board. Address Y. S. care Times.
ANNOUNCEMENT: It is made of the winning of
Helen Wright Clark by Lieut. Coningsby Dawson,
author of "Out to Win."

THE Kaiser likely has a bunch of what Young
Grimes would call non-accessible stocks.

Please Pass the Corned Beef.
(From the Omaha World-Herald.)
I will pay \$5 and up for any kind of old
worn-out horses brought to the Farmers' Feed
Barn.

WHEN the days begin to lengthen
Then the "crime waves" 'gin to strengthen.
IT is even colder in Nome, Alaska.

PRONOUNCED Numb.

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well. ♦♦♦ By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space
will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered,
subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is
enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual
diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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INTERMEDIATE DISINFEC- TION.

THERE are many authorities who
have no faith in terminal disinfection
or terminal disinfection. They
say that this practice is a relic
of the dark ages, when men drove out
devils by burning sulphur and other
stinking stuff. On the other hand, every-
body is agreed as to the necessity of
intermediate disinfection in all classes
of contagion.

By intermediate disinfection is meant
the act of destruction of all secretions
or excretions liable to spread disease or
contamination within a few hours
after they have been voided. There-
fore, let us see what are some of the
approved methods for intermediate dis-
infection.

In pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza,
and tuberculosis the sputum should be
received in cloths. These should be
burned. If the cloths must be saved,
boiling water will kill all bacteria on
them. After being put in boiling water
they may be washed in hot water and
soap.

In diphtheria, scarlet fever, whooping
cough, and measles the sputum, other
mouth secretions, and vomit should be
received in cloths, and then be dis-
posed of as above. These should be burned. If it is
necessary to save them, pour boiling water
on them for half an hour, after
which wash them in hot water and soap.

In typhoid fever, and dysentery,
the stool movements and the urine
should be sterilized with chemicals.
In the diarrheas of babies the diapers
must be placed at once in a closed vessel
containing chemical disinfectants.

In many highly contagious diseases
the bath water must be sterilized with
chemicals. The best chemical
disinfectant is chloride of lime. Place
three ounces of lime strong in chlorine
in one gallon of water. Add this to
the bath water in equal parts and permit
it to stand for one hour. To dis-
infect feces add about two parts of dis-
infectant solution for each part of feces.
Mix thoroughly and allow to stand in a
covered vessel for two hours.

A good disinfectant for cleaning is
sodium hypochlorite, thirteen ounces;
one gallon. Or crude carbolic
acid, seven ounces; water, one gallon.

CONSULT PHYSICIAN.

O. H. writes: "Your advice to Mrs.
C. M. was to use cod liver oil. I have
not. How and in what quantity
should I use it? I am 63 and have had
occasional hot, smothering sensations for
ten years. Only lately the hot flashes are
more frequent."

REPLY.

1. Salicylates in full doses.
2. I do not think you can expect much
from cod liver oil. It will not harm
you, but it will not help you much.
3. Climate does not help the sufferer
from acute articular rheumatism much.

REFUND VOUCHER ON WAY.

Berlin, Wis., Dec. 30.—(To the Friend
of the People.)—On Nov. 24, 1918, I pur-
chased a ticket for passage for my wife
from Berlin, Wis., to Marshalltown, Ia.,
via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
railroad and Northwestern railroad, rate
being \$15.47. While en route my wife
became seriously ill and ended her
journey at Milwaukee. She was com-
pelled to return to Berlin, Wis., the next
day. The unused portion of the ticket
was returned to the local agent, who
made claim for refund amounting to
\$12.46.

No response came to the local agent's
letter addressed to Milwaukee road. Since
then the local agent has written the gen-
eral passenger agent of the Chicago, Mil-
waukee and St. Paul railroad, rate
being \$15.47. I have written three communica-
tions, stating my claim, but have not had a
reply. I then forwarded a letter to the
general passenger agent of the Chicago,
Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, rate
being \$15.47. I have not had a reply from this
party.

What, in your estimation, is the diffi-
culty and what redress have I in this
matter? The ticket number is 46718.

G. T. O.

When partly used tickets are received for
refund it is necessary that they be for-
warded to the ticket auditor to determine
the service performed and the amount of
refund. Have the tickets returned to you
in a reasonable time, but for the last six
weeks claims have been delayed owing to
a shortage in tickets and the delay in
claims have naturally accumulated.

In tickets for redemption are forwarded
direct by the claimant we acknowledge re-
ceipt of the claim, but when they are turned
over to our agents it is not customary to
do so.

No communication in regard to this claim
has been received from L. N., except letter
of Dec. 20 addressed to Mr. W. J. Cannon,
assistant general passenger agent, which was
dated Dec. 18, 1918, and was answered the morning of the 28th.

Draft has been forwarded to the gentleman
acting the value of the unused portion of
the ticket. We regret that the delay in
being a delay in adjusting this claim, but
under the circumstances it was unavoidable.

GEORGE B. HAYNES,
General Passenger Agent C. M. & St. P. R. R.

FIRE ESCAPES IN THE TAYLOR SCHOOL.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—(To the Friend of
the People.)—I would like to know why
the Taylor school at Ninety-ninth street
and Avenue J has no fire escape on
building.

The building ordinances require that all
schools four stories or more in height must
have a fire escape.

The Taylor school is less than four
stories in height it is not required to have
a fire escape. CHARLES BOSTROM,
Commissioner of Buildings.

CROSSING TEMPORARILY PAIRED.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—(To the Friend of
the People.)—Will you please have the
city dump closed or at least in the route
way and on the crossing at Eighty-fifth
street and Racine avenue? In put-
ting in the car tracks the street has
been all torn up and now is in such
a state that it is impossible
to get on or off the cars.

The ashes are being dumped at the point
indicated in complainant's letter.

F. B. MITCHELL,
Superintendent of Streets.

THE LEGAL FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

CASHING IN A BOND.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—(To the Legal
Friend of the People.)—I subscribed for
one \$100 bond and later one \$50 bond
as a plus bond. On the \$100 bond I
paid \$15 and on the \$50 bond I paid
\$7.50. Saturday I wished to sur-
render the \$50 subscription and apply
part of money on the \$100 on which I am
delinquent. The North Side bank,
through which I applied, would not in-
deed nearly 30 per cent. They wished
to only give me \$13 of my \$17. Kindly
advise me what my rights are and how
much I should legally be entitled to.

F. J. C.

We understand that the \$50 bonds are sell-
ing for about \$47.50 on the market. This
means that there is a \$2.50 loss on your
bond, and the bank is justified in insisting
that you should stand it. Presumably
these figures to bank and see if they will not
agree with you or explain their position.

THE TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

RELATIVES WOULD BENEFIT.
Evanston, Ill., Dec. 30.—(To the Legal
Friend of the People.)—If an English
woman now a widow and a citizen here
by marriage died without making a will
would the property go to her relatives
in England or to her husband's children
by his first wife, although he made it
over to her before his death? There
are no children by the second marriage.

E. L.

Her property would go to her relatives.
THE TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO VACATE LEGAL.
Chicago, Dec. 31.—(To the Legal
Friend of the People.)—Owing to an ill-
ness of two weeks and my expenses be-
ing very heavy, I was unable on the
25th of month to pay the rent which
fell due on that day. I asked the land-
lord to call the 25th of the month, which
he refused to do, and on the 21st was
served with a five day notice. Would
like to know if there is a law to com-
pel me to vacate under such circum-
stances? READERS.

There. If you do not pay your rent the
landlord can put you out.
THE TRIBUNE LAW DEPARTMENT.

"WHAT DID YOU DO. —?" (From the Passing Show, London.)

Official approval of the
important phases in the
chain for the reemploy-
ment of discharged soldiers and
a matter of record year
cooperative executive
which regulates the fun-
damental bureau formed to
turned fighting men.

Three Steps Ind
The committee, which
sals of the government
service and of Chicago
civic organizations, in-
cluding steps as vital to
Chicago's welcome to the
The movement of com-
mities to induce the war
is revise its demobiliza-
tioning soldiers and
ing to their grades and
the movement of com-
types of men home by the
The organization of a
ron of job solicitors to
the federal bureau from
experienced welfare work-
ing of sufficient fund-
raising of appropriation
scription, to pay ex-
pense of the war drive.

A policy relieving Chi
for nonresident fel
courageing the flow of
sery who were not em-
ply before their enlistment.

A committee of
A representative of
of labor, and a repres-
employers, the latter to
will bring for the bureau
influencing by the
based revision of the
the need of working fu-
tion of the war depa
interesting Chicago on
his movement. Mem-
the committee may go
to confer with war depa
"It will be practical,
Chicago employers to
charged men as they
zone," Dudley Walker
"While some indus-
rially awaiting the return
and cannot get the
the unit system of di-
stocking many other
workers under the
lead."

"5 YEARS' RAIL RULE OR QUIT IT NOW"—M'ADOO

Senators See Threat to
Force Action; Power
of Wilson Cited.

(Continued from first page.)

grant a five year extension of the period of federal control. The burden of his argument was this:

"It will be impossible to view the results of even one year of federal control under peace conditions until the spring of 1920, and it will then be too late for congress to legislate before the end of the twenty-one month period. Even if it were possible to accomplish legislation in the next twelve months, it would be done without any opportunity whatever to form a reasonable idea as to the advantages and disadvantages of the system mentioned under peace conditions."

Wants Reforms Made Permanent.

The director general's argument for permanent unification of the transportation systems Senator Cummins pronounced "cogent and powerful."

Regardless of the system finally adopted, Mr. McAdoo enumerated the following reforms, made under federal control, which should be made permanent:

MAINTENANCE of the permit system so as to control traffic at its source.

MAINTENANCE of heavy loads for cars.

POOLING of repair shops.

ELIMINATION of circuitous routes.

UNIFICATION of terminals.

MAINTENANCE of the "sailing day plan."

Keep Equipment Standardized.

CONSOLIDATION of ticket offices.

UTILIZATION of universal mileage tickets.

STANDARDIZATION of equipment.

MAINTENANCE of uniform freight classification.

MAINTENANCE of common time tables between important points.

ELIMINATION of high demurrage rates and uniform rules.

ESTABLISHMENT of through way-billing freight from point of origin to destination.

RENDERING unnecessary the rebilling by connecting of intermediate routes.

Would Utilize Water Routes.

ELIMINATION of the old practice of paying in mileage or per diem rental for the use of freight or passenger cars of one carrier by another.

SIMPLIFICATION of the old practice of apportioning interline passenger revenue.

UTILIZATION of water routes for the relief of crowded rail lines.

Senator Underwood of Alabama, Democrat, expressed the belief that if the period of federal control were extended it would be necessary for the railroad administration to make new contracts with the railroads and doubt whether the railroads would be willing to do this.

"I don't know," Mr. McAdoo answered, "but it does not make any difference."

"Amounts to Confiscation."

Senator Underwood insisted that it would amount to confiscation to hold the railroads without contracts.

Senator Cummins wanted to know whether the granting of the five year extension meant that the president was to be empowered to set aside all state railroad laws for a period of five years.

"That, of course, would follow," Mr. McAdoo said.

"Is it your proposal," Senator Cummins continued, "that we shall go on with the practice of having the president or the director general of the railroads initiate rates?"

"The president ought to be possessed

\$689,034,759 LOANED TO RAILROADS BY U.S. DURING PAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—

Railroads under federal control received advances totaling \$689,034,759 from the railroad administration during the first year of government operation, ending Dec. 31, said an announcement tonight by Director General McAdoo. Of this sum, \$453,454,810 came from the \$500,000,000 revolving fund voted by congress. The remainder, \$235,579,949, came from surplus operating receipts of certain railroads and from receipts from the express companies.

The total amount deposited with the director general up to Dec. 31 from surplus receipts of all railroads and transportation companies under federal control was \$270,534,961, including \$46,916,416 from express companies. Only fourteen railroads have made deposits of sums aggregating as much as \$1,000,000 in excess of the amounts returned to them by the director general.

Advances to inland waterways and canals aggregated \$4,361,486, while payments on account of standardized engines and cars totaled \$114,514,400.

of that power," Mr. McAdoo replied. "It might be modified in some details. But the power to initiate rates ought to be possessed by the president if we are going to get results."

"You have no doubt then that congress has the constitutional authority to set aside state laws in peace time?" asked Senator Cummins.

"Congress has that authority," replied Mr. McAdoo.

"Do you think that the president should have power to initiate rates without thorough investigation?" asked Senator Cummins.

"That power is very essential," Mr. McAdoo replied. "The power of review by the interstate commerce commission is all that is necessary."

"Would you be willing to pay the railroad compensation at the rates now fixed by the present law?" the senator asked.

"For the test period we could afford to do it," said Mr. McAdoo.

Would Include Short Lines.

"Do you want the short lines to remain in their present unsatisfactory status?" asked Senator Cummins.

"The short lines ought to be included in the extension," the director general answered.

"I'm glad that you have come to that conclusion," Senator Cummins said.

"You say," Senator Cummins continued, "that \$500,000,000 would be needed annually by the railroads for improvements and extensions. If the period of federal control were extended five years that would mean \$2,500,000,000. Where would you get the money?"

"The credit of the roads would be sufficient," explained Mr. McAdoo.

"Most of them have mortgages on their properties now—what security are you going to give the bond buyers?" the senator asked. "It has been in your mind that the government should back those securities, has it?"

Mr. McAdoo said that might be necessary in some specific cases.

Millions for Chicago Terminals.

Mr. McAdoo suggested the necessity for the expenditure of millions at Chicago for added terminal facilities. He used Cincinnati as an example where, he estimated, it would cost \$70,000,000 to provide adequate terminal facilities.

"It is worth noting," he said, "that at the Chicago terminal it has been the practice in the past to reconsecrate practically all coal after arrival. Under federal control, as a result of cooperation with producers 66 per cent of the coal arriving in Chicago during August was consigned directly to consumers from the mines and cross hauling between terminal lines was greatly reduced through the same cooperation."

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Mr. McAdoo suggested the necessity for the expenditure of millions at Chicago for added terminal facilities. He used Cincinnati as an example where, he estimated, it would cost \$70,000,000 to provide adequate terminal facilities.

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Millions for Chicago Terminals.

BERGER TELLS OF LOAN STAND OF SOCIALISTS

Says in America They
Were Not with the
Issues.

While German Socialists were voting solidly for the financing of the war against the United States and the allies American Socialists were vigorously opposing the Liberty bonds, attempting to call general strikes, and otherwise hampering the country, Victor L. Berger admitted on the witness stand yesterday. He was being examined in the Socialist session case in Judge Landis' court.

"But I call German Socialists renegades," the Milwaukee congressman said, in attempting an explanation to Assistant United States Attorney Joseph B. Fleming.

"Isn't it a fact that the German Socialists supported every German war loan?" asked the prosecutor.

"No, no, not the last one," Berger responded, but said he did not know how many loans had been floated because the news was not regular.

"Isn't it a fact that the German Socialists supported every Imperial loan?" persisted the prosecutor.

"They did," he admitted. "But I am not responsible."

Need Invasion to Fight.

Switching to a published statement by Berger that he always believed in an armed peace and an armed nation but was opposed to a standing army at any time, the prosecutor asked:

"You would stand by this country to the last ditch if it went to war with any country other than Germany, now wouldn't you?"

"If this country were actually invaded the Socialists would stand by the country to the last ditch," parried the witness.

The fact that Ernest Underman, a former German naval officer, who had been working on the Appeal to Reason, a Girard, Kas, had been imported to Milwaukee by Berger to handle war news on the Milwaukee Leader, was admitted by him.

Talks Terms of Peace.

Asked if the terms of peace issued by the German Socialists in 1917 were identical with those sent out by the Kaiser, he replied in the negative. He denied having written a notation to a cable message published in the Leader stating that Germany had been willing to indemnify Belgium and having urged Germanization of the Balkans. Regarding his insistent clamor for peace, he said: "We could have had peace at any time as favorable as we have now."

In answer to a question about President Wilson's attitude on the war, Berger said: "The president has changed his position a number of times. He started out with a great idea that he was too proud to fight. He was against a big army because it was dangerous to democracy. Then he changed his position and had a big army. He was elected on a slogan, 'he kept us out of war,' and four months later he broke off relations with Germany and declared war. It was impossible to stand by Mr. Wilson."

Berger's Bond Record.

Berger, on the subject of Liberty bonds, reluctantly told that he had purchased \$50 of the first issue, \$100 of the second, something under \$200 of the third, and \$100 of the fourth. In 1917 he said he contributed \$10 to the Red Cross.

"I didn't buy these bonds with a great deal of gle," he admitted. "I felt I had to buy them just as I have to pay for a suit of clothes."

BOY BABY'S BODY FOUND.

The body of a baby boy believed to have been about two days old, was found in the rear of the house at 3524 South Arden avenue yesterday. There was no clue to the parents.

CHICAGOANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Overseas casualties announced yesterday by the war department totaled 746, including the following Chicagoans:

ARMY

KILLED IN ACTION.
CORPORAL.
Schultz, Eli H. (bugler), 707 S. Cuyler-av., Oak Park.

PRIVATE.
Stankiewicz, Boleslaw, North Chicago.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
CORPORAL.
Lothgren, Carl A., 5838 S. Halsted-st.

PRIVATE.
Rundquist, Eugene H., 555 W. Monroe-st.

WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
PRIVATE.
DeLaunier, Albert J., 715 W. Lake-st.

PRIVATE.
Ryan, John T., 824 E. 45th-st.

PRIVATE.
Kritberg, Morris, 1249 S. Kedzie-av.

PRIVATE.
Schubert, Arthur A., 6322 Lakewood-av.

PRIVATE.
Wolinski, Frank, 13115 Baltimore-av.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
LIEUTENANT.
Shane, Norman A., 4910 Grand-blvd.

SERGEANT.
Gibert, Edward H., 902 Sedgewick-st.

CORPORALS.
Kostak, Frank J., 2450 Southport-av.

PRIVATE.
Linton, Ranson D., 3202 Franklin-blvd.

PRIVATE.
Thompson, George A., 5624 Grove-av.

PRIVATE.
Aulicay, Charles J., 1822 S. Ashland-av.

PRIVATE.
Washa, James J., 2728 Princeton-av.

PRIVATE.
Schneider, William J., 1647 W. 63rd-st.

PRIVATE.
Glass, Christie E., 6321 S. Bishop-st.

PRIVATE.
Mezido, 5134 S. Lowe-av.

PRIVATE.
Nadreshen, John, 1832 W. 22d-st.

PRIVATE.
Silkora, Anton, 1927 N. 29th-st.

PRIVATE.
Pay, Frank, 144 W. 10th-st.

PRIVATE.
Kaspas, George, 1442 S. 49th-av., Chicago.

PRIVATE.
Ringenberg, William A., 9807 —av.

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DODGES DEATH IN WAR, SUCCUMBS TO PNEUMONIA

Serpt. Frank Simon of the Fifth Marines escaped death five times in circumstances considered remarkable. Then pneumonia claimed him. He died Dec. 11 after an illness of six weeks. He was formerly an employe of Albert Pick & Co. His parents live at La Grange.

At Chateau Thierry he was the sole survivor of a unit of twenty men assigned to an advanced objective. In the Argonne a shell splinter split his helmet, but he was not injured. Later a shell exploded in a building in which he was sleeping, but he was not even awakened. He was wounded by shrapnel Oct. 8, but returned to the front lines Nov. 1, when he was wounded again. It was while he was in the hospital the last time that he contracted pneumonia.

A high explosive shell caused the death of Lieut. Paul M. Clendenen, who had many friends in Chicago. Capt. J. Dugald White of his company, G. Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry in the Argonne, wrote that "when the Germans attacked Paul was suffering with fever, but let his bed to lead his platoon."

Lieut. Clendenen has been awarded the distinguished service cross and the croix de guerre.

Private John J. Hurley, Company A, Fifty-sixth Infantry, was gassed Oct. 11 and is now in a convalescent camp at Limoges, France.

Private Albert E. Hedwith, killed in action Nov. 10, was with Company I, Fifty-fifth Infantry. His mother, Mrs. S. Hedwith, lives at 6436 South Halsted street.

Private George J. Romer, died in France Dec. 15, was with Battery B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery. He was the son of Johanne Romer of 1001 Lorel avenue.

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SATURDAY PAGE of BOOK NEWS and REVIEWS Edited by Burton Rascoe



Cabell's Essays and "Java Head"

Both in One Week

BY BURTON RASCOE.

THIS week has seen the publication of two books by two American writers whose work assuredly will hereafter occupy considerable space in our national literature. One is "BEYOND LIFE" (McBride), by Joseph Hergesheimer, Jr., a closely knit series of essays, excerpts from which were published last spring in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. The other is Joseph Hergesheimer's new novel, "JAVA HEAD," just issued by Alfred Knopf, following its serial publication in the Saturday Evening Post.

There is no very obvious reason for bracketing these two vastly dissimilar productions in the same notice; there is something more in common between Cabell and Hergesheimer than that their names represent, since the generation of Howells and Twain, the most conspicuous literary endeavor on this side of the Atlantic. Since their work has appeared simultaneously, it may be well to regard the event in the light of news and defer reviews until after the scope is restated.

Those who remember the recognition Cabell in these pages last year and the spirited and none too amiable controversy which followed, to which Capt. Rupert Hughes also gets his share of a word or two, should be reminded that Cabell's work has contributed several columns, may or may not have noticed that the view of Cabell initially expressed here has since been upheld, a little tardily, but altogether vigorously in various other quarters.

Wilson Pollett, the most austere and dispassionate analytical of the younger critics, has since hymned Cabell in the pages of the Dial and is to make the Virginian one of the notable seven in his forthcoming work, "The Seven Against Realism." It is Hergesheimer, however, who is the more notable and vigorous personality in the service of book reviewing, has contributed two articles in appreciation of Cabell and is frequent in reference to him as an artist of the first consideration. John Macy, whose "The Spirit of American Literature" remains at once the most engaging and enlightening book on that somewhat moribund subject, has said of Cabell's "The Cream of the Jest" that it is "the finest thing since 'A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court,' and of Cabell that he is 'a joyous anomaly—a satirist in America.'"

The literary Francis Bacon of the New Republic has not yet awakened to Cabell, but one of its assistants, who signs himself "S. E." has chimed in with an altogether less and laudatory appreciation of "The Cream of the Jest." Elsewhere there is evidence that this fine artist, game ironist, and juggler of ideas, is gaining the high consideration his work so profoundly merits.

SINCE my confrère, Mr. Jones of the Post, first wrote critically but encouragingly of Joseph Hergesheimer's "The Lay Anthony" (reviewed by Mr. Hergesheimer himself), put him in the way of producing the best that is in him, Mr. Hergesheimer has steadily progressed until he now is best known as one of the few great novelists of the period. Upon the urgent recommendation of John Lathrop, William Heinemann is bringing out Hergesheimer's works in a series of the "New York Edition," a series which commend Hergesheimer as a novelist of high distinction is too long to record.

While withholding separate consideration of "Java Head" and "Beyond Life" until another time, let me say a few words about each. If you did not like "The Cream of the Jest," I advise you against purchasing "Beyond Life." If you have not read "The Cream of the Jest," I recommend that you read it first, and the book of essays afterward. If you savored the delights of "The Cream of the Jest," or were intrigued by the excerpts from "Beyond Life" published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, then, of course, you know what awaits you—an intelligent book, not to be read at a sitting, but one you will find as a permanent source of pleasure. In the new work Cabell has unleashed his fancies, masked his pessimism with the most delectable humor, jostled with all dogmatists in the field, and, in the process, has produced a Scythian fashion, quizzically examined the "eternal verities," and played with the ideas in the charmed (and exasperating) manner of Anatole France and Remy de Gourmont. By the way, you numerous ones who have eagerly read "The Education of Henry Adams," will, I am sure, like Cabell.

Mr. Hergesheimer's reasons for adding the last chapter of "Java Head" cannot readily be divine. The next to the last chapter ends upon that poignant note of pity and terror which Aristotle demands of tragedy. And I cannot see that the revivification of Nettie Volter as more than a sentimental even for the gratification of those who have been happy enough for her marriage to Gerrit does not preclude all doubt as to the severity of the arrangement. The transition from the terrifying scene with the two men and the opium crazed Dutchman to the doubtful plaided "Gerrit and Nettie" are married and all well with the world" cannot but seem a concession which Mr. Hergesheimer has heretofore resolutely refused to make to an undiscriminating audience.

Nevertheless, it is an eminently worthy novel, if only because it is a carefully composed of a man who has a fine sense of verbal harmonies, a delicate feeling for color and a gift of word painting, surpassed by no one in writing, with the possible exception of Joseph Conrad and W. H. Hudson. "Java Head" is a less ambitious work than "The Three Black Peacocks," but possibly a little disappointing to those of that significant novel; but "Java Head" is to "Chance," a matter of different theme, and no one will argue that "Java Head" is the poorer in adroit and sensuous prose.

Books Received.
"THE WORK OF THE TEACHER," by William D. Howells, 1918, by Sheldon Emmer, 1918, by D. D. director of the department of education of the state normal school of Missouri.
"WINGS OF THE WORLD WAR" (John Goodman), by Edward A. Van

ENGLISH FAIRY TALES

RETOLD BY FLORA ANNIE STEEL



ILLUSTRATED BY ARTHUR RACKHAM

Above is the jacket to the new Rackham book published by Macmillan.

"A Poet of the Air"

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

IN West Ninth street in "old" New York there is a home which seldom fails to attract attention from the passerby. Once a substantial house, it has been made into a studio, and above the high palings one glimpses the diamond shaped panes of casements with their gold colored curtains. Little gay windmills with blue sails, brought, perhaps, from Breton—perhaps from some other pleasant place—whirl about when the wind encourages them. Being given the entire to this unusual home, one finds oneself in a courtyard where in season a garden of flowers struggles against the discouragements of the New York grime; and beyond, in the lower story of the structure, is the studio of the sculptor of Sara Greene Wise, a student of Rodin, who has won honors both in France and America.

Mrs. Wise had one son, the child of a former husband. This son, Jack Wright, first lieutenant pilot aviator, was killed last January in France when his machine took the ground at a disadvantage. A memorial to him his mother, who was too stricken to take up the ordinary burdens of life, has kept open house for sailors and soldiers, and very particularly for poets. Having lived many years in France and enjoying a large circle of French friends, it has been her particular pleasure to make the visiting French soldiers and sailors feel at home. Her home, and every afternoon, as well as two evenings a week, this fragile, exquisite woman through whom the light of the spirit shines like a lamp through a window, has laughed, talked, sung, eaten, and encouraged the dancing of these grateful boys, refraining with an almost sparkling heroism from inflicting her sorrows upon them.

THE sculptured portraits of her son held the place of honor in the large studio, converted, as it was, into an assembly room. Here the bays and decorations presented by the French government and by Jack Wright's associates, were displayed. Here, with his smile and his curls, have danced and sung the always enthusiastic polkas. Here, on Thanksgiving day, came the French soldiers and sailors, and the boys from the hospital to receive the unfailing hospitality of the house. Here, a few days ago, fire ruined the interior and destroyed the work of the gallant lost aviator. His mother, ever sorrowing, and for weeks unable to do more than wave her hand from an upper window at the "boys" dancing in her court to the light of colored lanterns and the flags of France, Italy, Britain, and our country, has yielded at last to stress beyond her powers and is in the hospital.

But her consolation is the appearance in book form of the remarkable letters to her son, which Houghton Mifflin published under the title, "A POET OF THE AIR," a phrase used by young Wright in one of his late justifications of his choice of service. It is not my friendship for his exquisite mother which impels me to say that here is an enduring war book—homeliness, and every afternoon, as well as two evenings a week, this fragile, exquisite woman through whom the light of the spirit shines like a lamp through a window, has laughed, talked, sung, eaten, and encouraged the dancing of these grateful boys, refraining with an almost sparkling heroism from inflicting her sorrows upon them.

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Just Between You and Me

BY FANNY BUTCHER.

LEUT. HARLAN B. KAUFFMAN, who has been heaving to the line for three or four years, and who used to be one of our best natured disagreeers in the days of the Tabloid, wrote from Camp Wadsworth, just before going overseas: "One of the lieutenants, a young lawyer from Augusta, Me., came into my tent looking for something to read, and carried off the Spoon River Anthology. He read it, re-read it, read it out loud, pronounced it one of the most interesting things he'd ever tried, and began totting it around and reading and reciting it to some of the other fliers. It took with them likewise and lately there have been Spoon River 'schools' in between rifle schools and gas schools, etc. Everybody goes by some Spoon River name, Ham Greene, Enoch Dunlap, and Judge Somers are captains. I dursay the Anthology has never been so thoroughly enjoyed in any one spot, and that without any argument whatever as to whether or not it's poetry."

In the forecast for 1919 from the Lippincott company is the announcement of a new volume in the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, "King John." This makes the nineteenth volume. The Variorum Shakespeare—skip this if you know all about it—it was the life work of Horace Howard Furness. When he died his son, Horace Howard Furness Jr., who had been a collaborator with his father, carried on the work. It is a monumental monument to both the Furnesses.

Stephane Lauzanne, head of the French bureau of information in New York, author of "Fighting France" (Appleton) and before the war editor of Le Matin, has returned to France, after sad farewells to and from New York.

A weighty anthology of dramatic theory and criticism has been compiled by Barrett H. Clark, not so long ago of our town. European Theories of the Drama (Stewart & Kidd) is the soup to nuts of everything dramatic.

"The Legend of Tyl Uenspiegel" (McBride), now readable in an English translation, has been called "The Bible of Flanders."

Sir James Barrie, surprising as it sounds, will soon be a trade unionist. So will Horace Atkinson Vachell, William J. Locke, W. Somerset Maugham, and several other well known British writers who are also dramatists. These authors will become labor men owing to the decision, arrived at only last week, of the Actors' Association of Great Britain, of which they are members, to wind itself up and to translate itself into a registered trade union.

"The Poets of Modern France" (Huebsch) is an anthology of the new French poetry in English translation chosen by Ludwig Lewisohn. It also contains a critical essay on the literary tendencies of which the lyrics are a manifestation, and an up to date bibliography and biographical notes on the poets. I saw Mr. Lewisohn in New York, where he has been since he left his professorship of German in Columbia. He is working now on a comprehensive history of American literature and he may be in the neighborhood of the poets. I saw Mr. Lewisohn in New York, where he has been since he left his professorship of German in Columbia. He is working now on a comprehensive history of American literature and he may be in the neighborhood of the poets.

Did you hear about Feodor Vladimirovich, "the greatest Russian of them all"? Richardson Wright and William George Morgan wrote a very impressive book about him, with photographs of the great author and learned discussions of his work. The volume was published by the Authors' club. The club took it seriously, they say. Reviews of it too, including the Eastern Transcript, to the extent of three-quarters of a column of "awful stuff." It's the biggest literary hoax since "Spectra," by Anne Knish and Emmanuel Morgan, who, under their

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dominoes, were Witter Bynner and Arthur Ficke. I have the Larrovitch, but Dick Wright let me into the secret, so it didn't lure me into literary indiscretions.

"THE MUSIC OF SPAIN" (Knopf, \$1.50), by Carl Van Vechten, is the only book in English on Spanish music, but that needn't frighten any one away. It is, like all of Carl Van Vechten's books, completely and wholly charming just as "pure reading matter." Half of the book is a reprint, with revisions of "Spain and Music" in "Music and Bad Manners," but the other half is brand new and still shiny from Carl's pet burnishing pen. A book of on music is like molasses and soda in the spring to the youngsters. It's so good that you don't realize it's good for you.

"TALES AND TAGS" (Knopf, \$1.15), Rhymes by A. J. L. is Dr. A. J. Latham of the Horace Mann school of New York. There are nine old folk tales in the book, each told in merry rhyme for the children.

"THE SOLITARY HOUSE" (Knopf, \$1.50), by E. R. Puncheon, Past! A beautiful girl, violence and honor in everything. Turn on the blue light! Archie.

"GOSTA BERLING'S SAGA," by Selma Lagerlof, is the tenth volume of the Scandinavian Classics published by the American Scandinavian Foundation. This is a reprint in two volumes of the English translation by Lillie Tudeer, first published in 1914, hitherto inaccessible in America and out of print.

"ECHOES OF THE WAR" (Scribner, \$1.50), four of the immensely and deservedly popular and dramatic dialogue plays which have endeared J. M. Barrie to war time as well as peace time England.

"LETTERS OF IRVING TO BREVORT" (Putnam's, \$2.50), "LETTERS OF BREVORT TO IRVING" (Putnam's, \$2.50). An epistolary record of America of the early nineteenth century, by the lion of the '40s, Washington Irving and the bon vivant and great host, Henry Brevoort. A most fascinating series of letters.

"THE AMERICAN SPIRIT" (Atlantic Monthly Press), letters from the clouds by Briggs Kilburn Adams, a Harvard boy who flew into the great beyond, as a lieutenant of the Royal Flying Corps. They are unusually vibrant with the American spirit.

"The Poets of Modern France" (Huebsch) is an anthology of the new French poetry in English translation chosen by Ludwig Lewisohn. It also contains a critical essay on the literary tendencies of which the lyrics are a manifestation, and an up to date bibliography and biographical notes on the poets. I saw Mr. Lewisohn in New York, where he has been since he left his professorship of German in Columbia. He is working now on a comprehensive history of American literature and he may be in the neighborhood of the poets.

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COUNTY TO ASK INCREASED TAX OF LEGISLATURE

Board Estimates Need at Conference with Representatives.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

The county commissioners desire more revenue. They estimated they will ask an increase of 10 cents in the tax rate, which will net an annual estimated income of \$1,170,000. This will be a boost from 45 to 55 cents for the corporate purposes of the county, the legislature having increased the county rate from 40 to 45 cents in 1918.

Members of the legislature from Cook county listened to the pleas of the commissioners yesterday in their assembly room, with the result that the commissioners were told by Senators Long, Hull, Representatives Smal, Kal, Sadler, and others to "prepare a concrete plan. Senator Glackin and Assistant County Treasurer Lindheimer expressed a fear of boosting taxes without a definite showing that the money is urgently needed.

No one questioned the representation that the county is in financial difficulties. It has spent all of its current income this year and the money received from the sale of tax anticipation warrants totaling \$4,500,000, and in addition has unpaid bills of upwards of \$500,000. On top of this, it was urged that salaries should be increased this year, and county services should be improved and extended.

Expenses Exceed Revenues. The specific complaint of the commissioners against the legislature is that it has passed laws increasing county expenditures by approximately \$1,900,000 yearly without raising the county's income, except for the 5 cents referred to—which means about \$550,000 a year.

"The legislature has passed the buck to the county," said Commissioner McKinley.

"We are making a plea for relief from the present condition," said Commissioner Goodnow. "We see no need to go into the causes. I'll personally admit there has been bonehead work. In one instance it costs the county \$1,000,000. We are in straits and we need help."

"Are you going to raise salaries?" asked Representative Green.

"The board has taken no action, but individually we are in favor of it," said Commissioner McKinley.

Salaries Only \$110 a Month. Circuit Court Judge Taylor made a strong plea for higher salaries, citing the number of employees in several offices who are getting only \$110 a month. He added, "You are courting Bolshevism."

"Every one is in favor of increasing salaries," said Senator Barbour, "but you will be courting Bolshevism and anarchy among the taxpayers if you place unnecessary burdens on them. Haven't you any plans for reducing expenses?"

Assistant Treasurer Lindheimer said that the property owners are now discounting what they expect the legislature will do.

"These owners are now boosting rents from 10 to 25 per cent, in anticipation of a tax raise," he said, but previously have made a plea for higher county salaries.

"You can be certain that any money given the county board will be well spent," promised President Reinberg. "The taxpayers of the loop have been invited to watch the making of our budget, and the present board will protect the taxpayers."

Seek Outside Work. County Recorder Haas said that 97 per cent of his employees have notified him in the last two weeks that they are looking for outside employment.

One legislator attempted to get Judge Taylor to say what salary schedule he would recommend, if more money were at the disposal of the county. He replied: "If I were a private corporation I would pay \$135 a month to those now receiving \$110, or I would go out of business."

Senator Glackin, who is an ardent advocate of good salaries, cautioned the commissioners to go slow. He went on: "See where you can save. You cannot place a burden on real estate that it cannot stand."

Senator Long viewed the discussion as follows: "I had expected to receive a concrete plan. It is your concern to decide upon your salary roll; that is not my responsibility. Prepare your budget, decide what you want, and submit it to us in definite shape."

"We want the most accurate information obtainable regarding your

needs," said Senator Hull. "It is not fair to ask the legislature to vote you more money until you present a definite statement of your needs. Surveys have been suggested. I have thought that perhaps the governing should be asked to appoint a commission to make a survey, after giving you such temporary relief as you most urgently need."

"I also warn you I shall demand a comprehensive and definite statement," said Representative Sadler. Commissioner Goodnow promised that "all of the cards will be laid upon the table."

The senators and representatives made a number of offhand suggestions for increasing the county's income without resorting to direct taxation. One from Senator Gorman was to increase court fees. Senator Glackin wanted the inheritance tax increased and devoted to mothers' pensions. Senator Herlihy urged a plan for forfeiting real estate back into taxation.

CHANGES

Pastors and Assistants Given New Posts by Mundelein.

ARCHBISHOP GEORGE W. MUNDELEIN announced yesterday the following changes among the pastors and curates of the archdiocese:

The Rev. J. B. Kloris (formerly assistant at Our Lady of Vilna, city), to pastorate of St. Bartholomew's church, Waukegan, Ill.

The Rev. Francis F. Meskuskas, M. J. C. (Marian Fathers), to pastorate of Our Lady of Vilna, to succeed the Rev. F. Serafinas, resigned.

The Rev. Lunsford (transferred from St. Valentine's church, Cicero), to pastorate of Assumption (Polish) church, to succeed the Rev. L. Zuchola, resigned.

The Rev. F. Wojciechowski (transferred from Transfiguration church, city), to pastorate Good Shepherd church, to succeed the Rev. A. Jung, deceased.

The Rev. F. Prange to pastorate of Transfiguration church, to succeed the Rev. F. Wojciechowski, transferred to Good Shepherd church. Father Prange transferred from St. Mary's church, East Grove, Ill.

The Rev. J. Strzykowski (formerly assistant at Holy Innocent's), to pastorate of St. John the Baptist church, Phoenix, Ill., to succeed the Rev. D. Zino, deceased.

The Rev. B. Sudzinski, formerly assistant at Immaculate Conception (Polish) church, to pastorate St. Stanislaus B. and M. church, Kankakee, Ill., to succeed the Rev. B. Orlemanski, deceased.

The Rev. S. Radniewski, formerly assistant at St. Peter and Paul (Polish) church, to pastorate St. Valentine's church, Cicero, Ill., to succeed the Rev. T. Langfort.

St. Mary's church, East Grove, Ill., attended by the Resurrection Fathers.

Assistants: The Rev. P. Buckley, recently ordained, to Presentation.

The Rev. J. McKeon, U. S. A. chaplain, to St. Mary's church, Evanston.

The Rev. J. O'Brien, U. S. A. chaplain, to St. Gertrude's church, city.

The Rev. S. Bubacz, U. S. A. chaplain, to St. Peter and Paul (Polish) church.

The Rev. J. Harrington, U. S. A. chaplain, to St. Mel's church.

The Rev. C. Donovan, U. S. A. chaplain, to St. Thomas Apostle church.

The Rev. M. Nealis, U. S. A. chaplain, to Sacred Heart church, Joliet, Ill.

The Rev. S. Derengowski, to St. Joseph's, transferred from St. Barbara's.

The Rev. A. Szczerchowski to Immaculate Conception (Polish), from St. Ann's.

The Rev. T. Nowak to St. Barbara's, transferred from St. Joseph's.

The Rev. I. Mazurowski to Holy Innocent's church, transferred from Assumption (Polish).

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LECTURE ON ARGENTINA. Prof. Carlos Alberto Navarre is to speak on the Argentine Republic tonight at the bi-monthly meeting of the Circulo Espanol. The meeting will take place in the rose room of the Great Northern hotel.

Boxwood place will be the new name for Goethe street, if the city council concurs in a recommendation made unanimously yesterday by the streets and alleys committee. The council will pass on the matter a week from Monday.

John C. Cannon, secretary of the Lincoln park board, Francis T. Simmons, president of the board, and Fred D. Cary were among the Goethe street residents who asked for the change.

Ald. E. J. Walker asked to have Beaubien court changed to North Indiana avenue. The street was named after the first white child born in Chicago. No action on this was taken.

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G. O. P. FACTIONS NEAR UNION TO BEAT THOMPSON

Union of the Deane and Brundage forces behind a candidate for mayor who can command the support of the two factions against Mayor Thompson for the mayoralty nomination in February, became a distinct possibility yesterday.

Representatives of the two Republican elements met in conference and talked real politics for the first time in many seasons. Twenty or more candidates were discussed. Nothing was determined other than a general agreement that a three cornered mayoralty primary fight means the renomination of Mayor Thompson and that the candidacy of former Ald. Charles E. Merriam is not to be accepted.

The spokesmen for the Deane forces made it quite plain that they cannot be expected to stand behind the former Hyde Park alderman as

their factional choice. The Brundage-Galpin representatives also disowned him. "The situation is just this," said one of the dozens who sat in the conference: "If the Republicans are to win the mayoralty in April with any candidate except Mayor Thompson there must be immediate action. The factional differences must be composed at once so a candidate can be presented without delay who will be of such standing and character that there shall be no question of his nomination."

The speaker indicated that the tentative suggestions made at yesterday's conference are to be referred back without delay to the managing organizations of each faction.

The Republican leaders who have been accustomed to deal with national politics would be glad to reach some agreement on the mayoralty before the arrival of the Republican national committee and the folks who figure conspicuously in national convention politics, before the coming of the vanguard of the president-makers in advance of the session of the Republican national committee next Friday.

CITY TO ABANDON LODGING HOUSE FOR THE WINTER

Chicago will not operate a municipal lodging house this winter. There was no need for it last winter and no necessity for it now.

The city council committee on finance, which is making up the annual budget, left out an appropriation yesterday for the operation of the lodging house at 162 North Union street, which the city conducted in connection with a "municipal woodpile" labor at the pile being necessary to get a free bed and meals.

Mrs. Louise Osborne Rowe, head of the department of public welfare, asked the committee to appropriate \$43,950 to conduct her department this year. The committee appropriated only for J. W. Galley, superintendent of employment, and an assistant superin-

tendent and a stenographer. It left out all other activities of the welfare department, so Mrs. Rowe will have to continue her court action to collect her \$5,000 a year salary.

Last year the committee appropriated \$22,500 for the employment division.

Corporation Counsel Etzelson will appear before the committee this morning to urge the necessity of a special appropriation to fight the requests of the elevated and surface lines for authority to increase fares.

"It is getting so that a special appropriation is needed whenever the city starts a special suit of any kind," said Ald. A. A. McCormick.

Up to last night the annual appropriation bill totaled \$33,801,000, an increase of \$9,028,117 over the appropriations for last year. This total does not include requests for additional pay from union labor and nearly every grade of city employees. These requests amount to about \$3,000,000 a year.

The committee is preparing the annual bill on the assumption the legislature will give it additional funds, as the estimated revenue for the corporate fund this year is less than \$16,000,000.

The Days of Real Sport

are here at last. All the spirited games of the great outdoors invite your renewed enthusiasm. Revive your youthful vigor. Enjoy the brisk winter with Spalding's sporting equipment. Our catalogue of suggestions is free.

Sporting goods for men and women

SKATES \$1.50 to \$20 **SKIS** \$6 to \$13 **TOBOGGANS** \$7 to \$20

Sweaters \$5 and up **Snowshoes \$4 and up**

Hockey Sticks, Cap and Socks, Suits, Jerseys, Shirts, Toggles.

A. C. Spalding & Bros.
211-217 So. State Street

(Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 P. M.)



IT'S because we put your satisfaction first we sell goods on service test; we want to be sure of satisfaction for you before the deal is finally closed. Money cheerfully refunded

Now for some extreme values in fine suits, ulsters and overcoats for men and young men at \$35

THESE are very choice things, of strictly all-wool materials, with workmanship of the highest order; with Hart Schaffner & Marx goods predominating

The variety of patterns, colors and weaves is very large; the favored models are shown, with many excellent types, welt-waist models, both in suits and overcoats and ulsters

It is against our general policy to mention comparative prices; we used to do it, but not any more. But our policy doesn't prevent us from giving very extraordinary values. We can assure you that these are the best values offered here in the past three years; and if you paid \$10, \$15, \$20 more you'll not get greater value than these. It is a very unusual money-saving proposition; the best styles of the season, now offered at **\$35**

Men's business suits, 2nd floor; blue and black and dress suits, 3rd floor; young men's suits and overcoats, 4th floor; men's overcoats, 6th floor

Great array of luxurious overcoats—sixth floor

CROMBIE fleeces, Carr meltons, English worsteds, Barberry weaves and models, Irish fleeces, fleeces, Highland tweeds. Fur collars of Hudson seal, beaver, otter, Persian lamb; fur lined with mink, nutria, muskrat, Hudson seal. These overcoats represent the best that is to be had in fine overcoats; outstanding values

\$50 \$60 \$70 \$80 \$100
\$125 \$150 \$200 \$250 \$300

Some unusual values in boys' clothes, \$15; 5th floor

EACH suit has two pairs of pants; the styles are new and very smart. The overcoats, ulsters and reefers are of best materials, splendidly tailored. Extraordinary values, \$15 that are what you want,

SamPeck boys' clothes, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30

Specialized styles for college and high school men; suits, \$35—fourth floor

HIGH well-waist military models in both suits and overcoats, single and double breasted; close fitting models. They're styles that conform to the best new physical types; they fit as they ought to. Intensified values in high quality young men's suits and overcoats, at **\$35**

Other excellent things in young men's suits, overcoats, ulsters, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$50

Army and Navy uniforms and overcoats reduced—third floor

\$85 overcoats reduced to \$45
\$65 overcoats reduced to \$40
\$50 and \$60 overcoats reduced to \$30

\$65 serge or whipcord uniforms at \$35
\$60, \$57.50 and \$55 uniform now \$30
\$50 and \$45 uniforms now \$25

Privates' uniforms also reduced

\$35 all wool uniforms now at \$22.50
\$30 and \$25 uniforms now at \$20
\$9.50 khaki uniforms now at \$4.50

Maurice L Rothschild

Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

Matthews
Outfitters to Women
21 East Madison Street
Between State and Wabash

January Clearance
of Every
Coat, Suit, Dress
Savings Extraordinary for You

COATS \$40 Taupe, Navy or Brown Wool Velour; Sealine collar; interlined; clear 29.75
once price \$60 Black Plush Coat; broad silk lined 39.75
\$75 Reindeer Wool Velour; seal shawl collar 52.50
\$120 Grey Normandie Coat; large seal shawl collar 85.00

SUITS \$55 Navy Broadcloth Suit; finely tailored 29.75
\$65 Navy Tricotine Suit; tailored custom model 39.75
\$75 Taupe, Navy or Burgundy Silvertone Suit; semi-fitted, long line model 49.75
\$100 Navy Silvertone Suit; Beige Vestee; ultra smart 65.00

DRESSES LOT 1—Navy Serge Street Dresses; values to \$35; numerous 17.50
LOT 2—Values to \$50.00, in Serge and Satin, for street, afternoon and evening 24.50
LOT 3—Values to \$60.00, in Satin, Georgette and Serge 29.50

827.00 Taupe or Burgundy Crystal Coat; Navy Willow lined; Open-Martin shawl collar; \$59.75

SEC
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WOMEN
ABSENT
STIR ST

Judge Calls
Workers' C
Sets Ne

The celebrated patriot as "the scoundrel". Judge John Stelek, sitting on the prosecution of the parking of the ambulance of the American flag, above the law. Which further States department men of the corporation, and the war re-

"Culprits" On advice of the two defendants the court was reported them, were not held to stay away. At the hour the ing against "flag" the two "culprits" automobiles through and over the icy shore ministering to soldiers.

As a result of a counter between Judge Stelek, in which on the case being Stelek insisted on the produced in court, ed out on an invest All Sides Wa

Judge Stelek was counsel's office investigation counsel's that Judge Stelek agated, while the represented by Ma of the Chicago chaplain that they will Stelek inquiry by the partment of justice again.

All this results f the corporation court case against Miss Chapman and Mrs. motor corps of the

They were engaged to transport wounded to hospitals in own automobiles w the government or They left their cars Cross headquarters to ascertain what and immediate work a city policeman sell had them reported court.

Suspects He The judge, at a for case at which the appear, questioned "I am beginning Judge Stelek yesterday patriotism, "if I am here."

To which Asst Counsel Righelmer ment or no ornament counsel had the right utes to consult cases "linal ordinances. But Judge Stelek w from his purpose. H suit the case. Jan, the hearing to Inst, plain that he wanted in court at that tim, politely informed ev wouldn't be in court.

Eaton Issues Marquis Eaton, he chapter of the Reg formal statement ide "Judge Stelek," he other characterized bench. In the ca women who are met Cross motor corps large upon his contr city law department, "culprits" who "wri flag around them."

With regard to the courtesy shown by th ton goes on to say t conceivable that a r should be persistent place these women. His willingness to p these women before were lawless and un seen fit to make. I tude of mind not disa an advised, in any country."

CROWN P
CHIEF IN
HIT BY S

Vald They're abe Cypri from his own b on taxicab and ran Crown Point, Ind. The details: A bill support of Gov. Good ment next week be legislature providing license shall in future resident of Indiana fo For one of the chief indv Point. Between 4.00 acres are contracted For Chicagoans pligh particularly as the case seldom close court judges of Chi stated out the evia many marriages whi tion of taxicab elo-

of Real Sport
the spirited games of the great out-
newed enthusiasm. Revive that
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Our catalogue of suggestions is free.
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\$6.90 \$13 \$7 to \$20
and up Snowshoes \$4 up
Sticks, Cap and Scarf
Jerseys, Shirts, Toggles.
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SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
SPORTING, MARKETS,
WANT ADS.

WOMEN DRIVERS,
ABSENT AT COURT,
STIR STEAK'S IRE

Judge Calls Red Cross
Workers' Culprits' and
Sets New Date.

The celebrated Dr. Johnson defined patriotism as "the last refuge of a scoundrel."
Judge John Stelt yesterday, in instating on the prosecution of Red Cross women ambulance drivers for violation of the parking ordinance, didn't go quite as far.
"Patriotism," said Judge Stelt, "is a duty. People wrap themselves in the American flag and declare, 'I am above the law.'"
Which further aroused Red Cross officials, representatives of the United States department of justice, spokesmen of the corporation counsel's office, and the war relief workers generally.

"Culprits" Stay Away.
On advice of the corporation counsel, the two defendants, or "culprits," as the court was reported to have classed them, were not in court. They were told to stay away.
At the hour the judge was investigating against "flag wrapping" patriots were driving their automobiles through the zero weather and over the icy streets of the north shore ministering to sick and wounded soldiers.

As a result of another heated encounter between Judge Stelt and First Assistant Corporation Counsel Frank Righelimer, in which Righelimer insisted on the case being nonsuited and Judge Stelt insisted on the "culprits" being produced in court, everybody has started out on an investigation tour.

All Sides Want Inquiry.
Judge Stelt wants the corporation counsel's office investigated. The corporation counsel's office has a feeling that Judge Stelt should be investigated, while the Red Cross officials, represented by Marquis Eaton, head of the Chicago chapter, are quite certain that they will not desert until the inquiry by the United States department of justice is brought to light again.

All this results from the effort of the corporation counsel to nonsuit the case against Miss Elizabeth Ashton Channon and Mrs. M. Springer of the motor corps of the Red Cross war relief.

They were engaged in meeting trains to transport wounded and sick soldiers to hospitals and were using their automobiles without expense to the government or the Red Cross. They left their cars in front of the Red Cross headquarters in W and made it plain that he wanted the two women in court at that time. Mr. Righelimer politely informed everybody that they would be in court at that time.

Eaton Issues Statement.
Marquis Eaton, head of the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross, issued a formal statement last night.
"Judge Stelt," he said, "made an uncharacteristic speech from the bench. In the case of two young women who are members of the Red Cross motor corps he saw fit to engage upon his controversies with the police department and to talk about 'culprits' who 'wrap the American flag around them.'"

With regard to the "amazing display shown by this judge," Mr. Eaton goes on to say that "it seems inconceivable that a right minded judge should be persistent in his efforts to place these women in a false light. His willingness to put the service of these women before the public as if it were lawless and unpatriotic, calls for an explanation which he has not yet seen fit to make. It reflects an attitude of mind not disclosed, so far as I am advised, in any other court in the country."

CROWN POINT'S
CHIEF INDUSTRY
HIT BY STATUTE

What! They're about to expatriate Crown Point from its own town, known as taxicab and railroad routes as Crown Point, Ind.
The details: A bill, which has the support of Gov. Goodrich, will be presented next week before the Indiana legislature providing that no marriage license shall in future be granted until one of the applicants has been a resident of Indiana for at least a year. For many years matrimony has been one of the chief industries of Crown Point. Between 4,000 and 5,000 all-year marriages are contracted there annually. Chicagoans plighting their troth in the favored Gretna Green, are particularly anxious to get the license from the taxicab and railroad routes as Crown Point, Ind.

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

'VISION IN BLUE'

Story of Her Wonderful Night-
robe Told in Divorce Suit



Mrs. Elizabeth Ives

The fragrance of pink pajamas, the scent of nightrobes, a soft creaking of mysterious doors that opened in the night, and a picture of "the woman" were included in the evidence of Richard K. Ives' suit against his wife, Elizabeth. Ives lived in Evanston and is now connected with the motor transport corps at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

There were two charges in the bill—desertion and infidelity. The desertion was out, but it was sorely pressed. Hear the evidence!

Deposition of George F. Lane, a florist in Hartford, Conn., said Lane and another man staged a quiet slumber party in a room of the Hotel Bond one evening before Christmas, 1916. In the night the double sliding door between them and the next room opened. A vision in a blue nightrobe flitted across the threshold.

"Presently Mrs. Ives and my friend went into her room," said Lane in the deposition. "He was clad in pajamas and she had on a nightrobe—I couldn't say what else."

"Is this picture?" he was asked. "Yes, that's the lady of the nightrobes."

"My wife thought I was the son of a wealthy man," said Ives in his deposition. "She thought I had plenty of money. I had some, all right, but when she found out I wasn't a millionaire she left me—left me the day after we were married."

Judge Brothers granted the divorce on the desertion charge.
Mr. and Mrs. Ives were married in Hartford on Nov. 20.

'THIRD GREATEST
INVENTOR' HELD
IN CHECK DEAL

Bomb Blast Principal
Involved in \$1,250
Matter.

Louis A. Becker, who a bit of a time back honored himself with the title "world's third greatest inventor," got himself arrested yesterday. Mr. Becker is president of the L. Becker Electric Cumulating company, 540 Old Colony building.

The charges are confidence game. It is alleged the inventor invented a little system by which he got two checks, one for \$750 and the other for \$500, cashed by the Harris Trust and Savings bank. Both were on a Salt Lake City bank and both came back.

How System Worked.
According to officials of the bank about six months ago he withdrew his funds and closed his account. In November he asked to reopen the account. He went to Joseph Vall, assistant cashier, presented the check for \$750 and got the money. Next day he deposited the check for \$500 and a few hours later withdrew the money. It is charged, Rudolph H. Brunner, chief of the bank, said in his complaint.

Becker hit the limelight a few months ago when an explosion took place at the Chicago World's Fair. He was arrested on the charge of being involved in the explosion. He was released on \$25,000 bail. He was working on some amazing U-boat and airplane inventions for the government. They told him to be careful.

Finns Strange Bombs.
Later he reported to the police that some stranger bombs had come to his place and he thought "Germans" had put them there to ruin his plans and patents, and maybe himself.

His real name is said to contain forty-two letters, so he invented a newer and easier one. He was released on bonds of \$25,000 signed by Charles E. Maloney, 125 West Huron street. His arrest was brought about by the Pinkerton Detective agency.
"It is all a mistake," the checks are good," was Becker's comment.

SHAKESPEARE, \$9
WORTH OF HIM, IN
POLYANGLE SUIT

Court Permits Return of
Manicure's Replev-
ined Goods.

When Miss Kathryn Bezon, the pretty little manicurist, characterized the polyangled love tangle in which she is enmeshed as "Much Ado About Nothing," neither her gentlemen friends, her platonic admirers, or Mrs. Jack Russell, her Nemesis, thought about Shakespeare entering the case.
But he's in the very center—jumped in yesterday—\$9 worth in "beautiful cloth."

And that makes the case international, declared an attaché in Judge Frank Johnston's court, as he read down a list of belongings the judge permitted Miss Bezon to take back to her flat. They had been replevined from her by one Drake, after Miss Bezon had purchased them at a department store under the guarantee of one of her gentlemen friends (platonic).

Other Things.
And along with Shakespeare went the \$25 tea wagon which also had been ruthlessly dragged from the Sunnyside avenue apartment. Besides there was the \$18 fernery and sheets and napkins, not to mention the two \$70 rugs, lace curtains, lace scarfs, etc. All amounting to the sum of \$83.33 as set forth in the department store account which was guaranteed for a little while.

The return of her furniture was the one bright spot in a rather gray day for Kathryn.

In the morning she and "Handsome Jack" Russell were arraigned for the second time in the Morals court at the instance of Mrs. Russell. This time it was a statutory charge instead of a disorderly conduct accusation. It was continued at the request of Mrs. Leonard Z. Meder, attorney for the manicurist. She said she wanted to get some further evidence on behalf of her clients. The case was set for Jan. 28.

Also His Charwoman.
At the short court session it developed that in addition to making Jack's shirts and laundering them, too—that Kathryn, for value received, had been in the habit of acting as charwoman in the apartment of Earl (The Immune) Dear, the auto thief and jail breaker, convicted of slaying Rudolph Wolfe, chauffeur for Dr. Phillip Schuyler Doane, while trying to steal the Doane automobile, may yet hang Feb. 7.

Despite the announcement of Dear's lawyer, Charles C. Williams, that Warren W. Duncan, chief justice of the Illinois Supreme court, had granted a writ of error and supersedeas, allowing him recourse to the United States Supreme court with the delay it would ordinarily entail, State's Attorney Hoyne set out yesterday to get quick justice via the Dear case.

Seeks Speedy Action.
State's Attorney Hoyne announced he had assigned two of his assistants, James C. O'Brien and Edward Wilson, to act at once.

"At my office," said Hoyne, "I can make a motion today to the State Supreme court to vacate Justice Duncan's order. Or we can go before the United States Supreme court and pray for an immediate hearing. We certainly shall go the limit."

Assistant State's Attorney O'Brien indicated that the latter course may be resorted to and that it possibly will result in Dear's hanging on Feb. 7, the date set by the state Supreme court last month, when, with Justice Duncan assenting, it upheld the decision of a Cook county jury holding Dear guilty of murder and sentencing him to die.

For Immediate Hearing.
"There is one method we can use to bring Dear to the gallows Feb. 7, despite the efforts made to delay justice," said O'Brien. "The moment Attorney Williams files with the clerk of the state Supreme court the writ of error and supersedeas to appeal to the federal courts he is said to have obtained we can go to the United States court and ask for an immediate hearing."

"If it is granted, as is often the case in murder trials where the defendant is sentenced to hang soon, it would be only a matter of days until we can disprove the validity of his contention of error and have the matter settled for all time. If not, we would have to wait until the October term."

"However, I can see no grounds for a writ of error and I am thoroughly conversant with the facts in the Dear case."

CITIZENS' BODY
BEGINS HUNT FOR
SCHOOL CHIEF

Organization and executive tasks equal to, if not greater than, those confronting managers of any great industrial plant, must be met by the man chosen to command the Chicago school system, according to members of the citizens' commission charged with finding a permanent superintendent.

"We will make no experiments in this campaign," declared C. L. Hutchinson yesterday. "Candidates for the position must be thoroughly experienced men."

In less than a week following its appointment, the commission yesterday had cleared the decks for work. Operating from a permanent office and with lists of nationally recognized educational authorities at hand, the survey began, reaching in all directions. Data on the experience of other cities, it is understood, will be a part of the budget of information gathered to aid the commission.

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING



PLANS TO HANG
DEAR ON FEB. 7,
DESPITE STAY

Hoyne Sees Two Ways
of Offsetting Action
of Court.

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THAT GUILTIEST FEELING



CITY PLAN IMPETUS
Council Urged to Carry Out Re-
construction Program.

APPROVAL of the "reconstruction program" recently adopted by the Chicago Plan Commission was given yesterday by the city planning committee of the City Council. The committee adopted resolutions approving the program and sent a copy of the resolutions to the city council.

"We heartily endorse the spirit and intent of the Chicago Plan Commission's recommendations," part of the committee's communication to the council read, "and we urge the council to give the program immediate, profound, and conclusive consideration, to the end that the vital necessity of great public improvements of this character may not be lost sight of by the citizens of Chicago in the confusion and indecision that may be long to this hour of the nation's greater destiny."

"The city planning committee feels confident that in the process of evolution of these civic plans the City Council may render effective assistance, providing those vital elements of success are conserved by all concerned—viz.: Cooperation, constructive criticism, positive expression of views, timely decision, rigid exclusion of unessential political elements of discord, and an earnest effort to explain complicated technical features before the support of the public is requested."

UNION OF COPS
LATEST SCHEME;
FACTS HIDDEN

It became known in the city hall yesterday that the Police Association, investigating a report that there is a movement afoot to turn the police patrolmen's organization over to organized labor. Immediately the story was given verbal publicity before the inquiry had gotten under fair way.

The story thereby was made public as a "rumor" without any corroborative evidence. The result is expected to be that the evidence now will be secreted.

The Tribune approached First Deputy Police Chief Tommie. He admitted he had heard reports to the effect that there was an effort to unionize the police force, but he shielded at giving facts or comment.

Certain other leads were being followed with promise of disclosing the real facts when the word was passed around that The Tribune was working on the story. Then it was all off.

Various reports concerning the activities of Michael O'Connor, president of the policemen's association, were given currency. One was to the effect that O'Connor has a "soft" assignment in Corporation Counsel Eitelberg's office.

Another was that O'Connor is assigned to a station job with little to do excepting to conduct propaganda for the policemen's association. Mr. Eitelberg solved part of the mystery by admitting that O'Connor has been assigned to Dakota City, Neb., Aug. 20, 1915, the petition states.

FORGOT SOLDIER
HUSBAND, WED A
SAILOR, SUIT SAYS

While her husband, Roy S. Taylor, was in a training camp in Texas preparing for overseas fighting, Mrs. Mabel Taylor became the wife of Charles E. Conner without going through the formality of a divorce, according to a bill for annulment of marriage filed yesterday.

Conner, a sailor formerly stationed at Great Lakes, and now at an Atlantic port, filed the bill. Charles R. Casler, attorney for Conner, refused to discuss the suit.

KITTY'S IDENTITY
POSER TO OWNER,
SETTLED BY DOG

But Feline Mixup Gets
Two Families Into
Police Court.

Two cats are missing. Unless one of them is found it seems likely that Mrs. Anna Borman of 1333 George street will have to pay \$50 to August Krachman, who lives directly back of her at 1222 Wolfram street.

At Sheffield avenue court there was brought out one way to identify a cat. Mrs. Borman related that, having lost her kitty, an Angora, she had her 11-year-old son, Erwin, do a little sleuthing. Erwin found a cat he thought was the absent Angora. He brought it home and Mrs. Borman thought it was the right cat, too, except that it was unwashed, whereas her kitty always had been a model of cleanliness.

The two looked exactly alike, she says.

Try Kitty on the Dog.
Then came the test. The Bormans also own a trick silver poodle, Prindle, which can do about everything but talk. He was out getting the air with Mr. Borman when little Erwin brought in the cat. Prindle and Kitty had been real chummy and Mrs. Borman knew that Prindle would recognize her immediately or else something would happen.

Something did happen. Prindle and the cat that Erwin found started a little war of their own the minute they saw each other. Portable furnishings of the Borman dining room flew high and thither till the fighting feline jumped to safety on top of the piano.

Trouble About Return.
Now this cat that Erwin found was Mrs. Krachman's cat, Tommy. It wasn't a Kitty at all. Krachman learned his Tommy had been picked up by little Erwin and invaded the Borman domicile and demanded possession of his property. Mrs. Borman explained the whole thing to him, and Erwin told him of depositing Thomas on the rear fence of the Krachman home.

It seems Thomas was a valuable creature. He was an Angora, just like Kitty, and last March Krachman paid \$40 for him. Thomas was a young cat then. He was nurtured by the Krachman family and developed into such a personage that neighbors used to borrow him to catch invading rats. Fifty dollars he was worth, and the Bormans are coming the neighborhood for Tommy to deliver him to Krachman as per court order. Every kid for blocks around is looking for cats now.

BUYS FUNERAL
GARB AND THEN
KILLS HERSELF

Her "good man" lost to her, Theresa Kenney decided to die. Instead of the trousseau she had planned, she bought her burial garb. A black dress, a pair of black stockings and black shoes were delivered for her yesterday at the home of Prescott C. Ritchie, 837 Forest avenue, Evanston. She was employed there as a domestic.

The girl was away from the Ritchie home on Thursday. Yesterday morning Mrs. Ritchie went into the kitchen to see if her maid had returned. She found Theresa dead on a cot beside the garage, with the gas turned on. Near by were empty bottles labeled rat poison and wood alcohol.

A note told the story: "I thought I was getting a good man," it read. "I was getting a good man," it read. "I was getting a good man," it read.

The name of Theresa's "good man" could not be discovered. Her sister, Mrs. William Torrey of 1355 East Seventy-fifth street, said the girl was not engaged and had not been particularly friendly with any man.

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BEWARE!

The Next Burglar at the Mof-
fett Home Due for a Shock
That May Hurt Him.

NOTICE TO BURGLARS—Safety first; keep away from Capt. Moffett's house in Lake Forest. Next time any one comes monkeying around at night there'll be lots doing.

Twice in the last two weeks burglars have come prowling around the Moffett home on Sheridan road. The last time was yesterday morning. Since the captain went to sea, Mrs. Moffett, the four little Moffetts, a maid, and a butler have lived there.

Next time a burglar comes Mrs. Moffett is going to turn loose on him two German police dogs, a Russian wolfhound, and her automatic pistol. Mrs. Moffett is a graduate of the navy and the special training in plain and fancy pistol shooting at Quantico when her husband was stationed there. Yesterday she observed:

"The burglar this morning had a flashlight, and I could have shot him very nicely, but I thought I'd call the police. I shall bring our police dogs and the wolfhound home at once, and next time it will be different—very."

BELT BANK LEADS
TO A MURDER IN
THE STOCKYARDS

A murder yesterday afternoon in the stockyards plant of Swift & Co., involving the robbery of several hundred dollars, caused the police to hold John Burkhardt, an employee, of 4528 South Paulina street, for questioning.

He was later allowed to go on his promise to appear at the inquest today.

Guillermo Pallasi, the murdered man, employed in the cooperage room of the plant, lived with his wife and five children at 846 Gilpin place. He was thirty and saved a large part of his weekly wage of \$30. He carried his savings in a money belt. This was known to contain more than \$500.

Employees of the cooperage room were paid off at 1 o'clock. Soon after 4 Burkhardt notified the Stockyards police he had found Pallasi behind a barrel. His skull was fractured and he died before the police ambulance arrived.

There are 5,000 empty barrels on the floor where the man was slain. It is believed the murderer threw the instrument with which he killed in one of them. The police will search all of them.

Burkhardt told Lieut. Samuel Rank of the Stockyards station that a Negro ran out of the door of the cooperage room as he entered. The Negro's face was averted and he would be unable to identify him, Burkhardt said.

U. S. Asks Record in Death
of Man in Speedway Case

The government intelligence bureau yesterday asked the coroner's office for its records in the death of Dr. Malcolm MacNab, government service worker. The record is wanted in connection with the disappearance of Milton M. Hitchcock, government appraiser in the Speedway hospital case.

It is alleged by Abner Hitchcock, brother of the missing man, that MacNab and John R. Hunter, private detective, who had been investigating Hitchcock prior to his disappearance, were associated in business together. MacNab died from a bullet wound received in his home, 4957 Washington Park place, on Nov. 27.

NEW LAWS, MORE
POLICE, NEEDED
TO DOWN CRIME

Many Plans Are Outlined
to Cope with the
Situation.

Chicago's crime situation and plans for handling it occupied the attention yesterday of no less than a half dozen different law enforcement agencies in the city.

The matters under consideration ranged all the way from recommendations for a larger police force to plans for new laws to suppress activities of professional criminals and provide for adequate punishment of men convicted of law breaking.

Steps Toward Improvement.
The various activities included: Announcement by Chief Justice Olson that he would call a meeting of the special crime commission named last winter to secure cooperation between courts, prosecutors, and police, to consider statutory amendments.

Call of a meeting of the city council crime committee on Monday by Chairman Franz to discuss needed legislation.

Recommendation of specific laws by the police department outlined in a letter from Chief of Police Garrity to Chief Justice Olson.

Declaration by State's Attorney Hoyne for more police and less court leniency for criminals.

Recommendation by the Cook county grand jury for a more rigid law against "gun toting" and the exercise of greater care in granting of paroles.

"It is time to get together a concrete legislative program," Chief Justice Olson said. "We want to get the unanimous support of all law enforcement agencies for our proposed legislative scheme. After the initial meeting we plan to have a committee from each branch of the legislature to sit with us."

Farm Colony Is Wanted.
The proposed legislation for the establishment of a farm colony for mental defectives will be one of the chief aims of the commission. Judge Olson has prepared a list of cities who are interested in the project, including leading physicians and civic workers who are to be asked to sign the commission to work out this phase of the legislative program.

The police suggestions as outlined by Chief Garrity are: Enactment of a law similar to the Sullivan "gun toting" law of New York, making the carrying of firearms a felony; law making the theft of automobiles a felony; establishment of a farm colony for mental defectives; amendment prohibiting the paroling of a convict who has once violated a parole; an improved state vagrancy act; and an amendment to stop practice of placing confirmed criminals upon probation.

Hoyne Issues Warning.
State's Attorney Hoyne warned Chicago that with the present inadequate police force they must be prepared for a bad winter as far as crime conditions are concerned. In commenting upon the action of the courts in granting ready appeals to criminals seeking delay, he said:

"It is unfortunate," the prosecutor said, "that under the laws of the state murderers and other criminals are able to take appeals for the sole purpose of delay."

Some of our judges are so interested in the tender sensibilities of criminals and are so ready to listen to any third degree story that criminals are anxious and ready to tell.

"The crime situation is more serious this winter than even last winter. There should be more policemen. The police force is inadequate for a city of this size. While we are doing all we can in this office in the way of speedy prosecution of criminals, the people must be prepared for a bad winter."

Grand Jury Takes Hand.
The recommendations of the outgoing December grand jury were given out in the form of resolutions. Special mention was made of the need of a more severe law against carrying firearms, and it was recommended that the state's attorney be instructed to present a bill for a rigid law to the legislature.

Another section of the resolutions continued this recommendation: "That greater care be exercised by those who have the power to grant paroles, due to the fact that so large a percentage of the indeterminate of the December grand jury were brought against men now on parole."

In other sections the state's attorney's office was commended for the businesslike manner in which cases are presented to the grand jury and the close cooperation of courts, prosecutors, and police was advised for easier crime suppression.

Well, Mr. Thomas Gives
Fair Warning, Anyway

Here's a man who wants to pay all the debts he makes and issues fair warning that he will pay those and only those—that he makes for a Clinton E. Thomas, 4156 Kimbark avenue, a land agent, advised all creditors, debtors, and shopkeepers in The Tribune personal column yesterday that "I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one but myself."

Some five years ago Mrs. Thomas told the police she didn't know her \$150 worth of diamonds had been lost or stolen. Anyway, she left them on the dresser in a small chamois bag and they disappeared.

Now her husband has warned you!

Now her husband has warned you!

Now her husband has warned you!

Now her husband has warned you!

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Ad. 40	100	Ad. 40	100	Ad. 40	100	Ad. 40	100
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Some Relief May Be Afforded When Taxes Cease.

Day to day developments in the industries indicate that the fabric of prices is being woven by the main stream of wages. It is a broad fact that large employers of labor are acting on the principle that wages must be held at high levels in order that there may be no wide derangement of business activities during the period of readjustment. Such a sentiment has not been universally entertained in any previous situation. Not only in the United States but in Great Britain it is also held that wages must be higher now than in the pre-war period.

Since labor constitutes from 30 to 60 per cent of the cost of production, the inflated article must remain high as long as the labor cost remains high. High prices and high wages run concurrently through industrial operations.

No Cut for Materials.

There has been as yet no large break in the cost of raw materials. Manufacturers and producers have been watching one another, the one waiting for decline and the other demanding, neither of which develops to the extent expected. Copper has been marked down to 23 cents from 24 cents, and this has been the only drop in the price of metals.

Working Easy Staff.

As we see, they made us follow. "I never knew it," said Buck in question as to his whereabouts. "Well, I never knew it," said Buck in question as to his whereabouts. "Well, I never knew it," said Buck in question as to his whereabouts.

Working Easy Staff.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE. SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1919.

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HEALY Upr. mahog.....	580
Y. Upr. mahog.....	450
EROS. Grand. ebon.....	800
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Talking Machines
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